The Bombay Ga[illegible]

No. 11,692 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
M	MALWA	2969	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L	ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
M	LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L	PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th ,,
M	CATHAY	2053	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
L	MASSILIA	4928	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
M	SIRSAM	2038	500	W. J. Nanton	6th July.
L	VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th ,,
M	SIAM	2041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
L	TASMANIA	4488	560	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3900	700	W. Barratt	28th May.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weigheli	9th July.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	5,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich.	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Morsa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,
MEDUSA	R. Depers	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th ,,

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1.0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

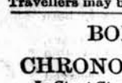
s. s.	ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig ..... 29th May.
s. s.	BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby ..... 5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

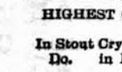
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1886. Agents.

DUCAL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S.S. DUKE of BUCKINGHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail hence to Trigste and Venice on or about 31st instant. Excellent accommodation for first class passengers. Passage Rs. 350. For particulars please apply to Captain "BURNSIDE," s. s. "Buckingham."

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these Important Instruments, as the Monsoon is now shortly expected. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10 8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 24th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSTY FOR TREACHER AND COMANY, Limited, comdiete with 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use, Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain ..... Rs. 10 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS, DOUBLE TEXTURE, WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING,

Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	36 in.
Price Rupees	26	28	30	32	34	

Leggings to match the above per pair ... Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps ..... ,, 4 0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,

With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

CHECK ZEPHYR BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.

Light, Durable and Reversible, Consisting of Coat, Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	12	12-8	13	13-8	14 each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54 in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17

	Rs. a.
Leggings to match the above, per pair	4 0
Caps, each	3 8
Waterproof Saddle Covers, 5 by 3 ft., each	5 4
Do. Driving Aprons, lined check, 5 by 4 ft., each	11 0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CORN AND WART REMOVER—

A truly wonderful remedy for quickly and certainly removing Corns, Warts, Moles, &c; with Corns it not only removes the upper portion, but destroys and extracts the root.

Per Bottle, As. 10 and Re. 1.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE.—

An Ointment for Herpes, Eczema, and numerous other Skin Diseases, which it eradicates after a few applications. Largely prescribed by a late eminent Bombay Physician.

Per Phial, As. 12.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ROS ALPINUS.—

This is really a most grateful application for Prickly-heat and skin eruptions caused by excessive perspiration, either in Adults or Children; and it is quite harmless, not "driving in" the secretions, nor acting as an astringent.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

MOSQUITO BITE SPECIFIC.—

This is exceedingly good for applying over the exposed parts of the Skin, to prevent Mosquito-bites. In localities where the insect abounds, it is indispensable for comfort.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK (PREPARED IN VACUO.)

This is believed to be one of the most certain remedies for Tapeworm. We prepare it from the fresh bark of the root by aqueous extraction and evaporation in vacuo.—

Per Phial, with directions, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MONSOON, 1886.

ANTICIPATING the requirements of their numerous Patrons and the difficulties and uncertainties which MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS throughout the Presidency experience in communicating with Bombay during the South-West Monsoon, TREACHER and Co., Ld., are landing from each Mail Steamer extra supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES AND PROVISIONS,

WINES AND SPIRITS, &c.,

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S SEEDS.

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOARD-SHIP CHAIRS!!

OF Best ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, made of BEECHWOOD with cane back and seat, and strong screw bolts throughout.

Without Arms.	With Arms.	With Arms and Leg Rest.
Rs. 9-8,	Rs. 12-8.	Rs. 13-8.

THE SANDRINGHAM CHAIR.

A very superior Folding Chair, made of best stained Beechwood with Brussel's carpet back and seat; when closed it can be placed under a carriage seat ..... Rs. 12-8

THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAIR.

Made of strong Beechwood with carpet seat. These fold into a very small compass and are valuable to Travellers ..... Rs. 5

And other kinds which can be seen at our

WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

BOMBAY.

W. C. SMITH AND CO.,

BUILDERS, ORNAMENTAL DECORATORS AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS,
OFFICE—29, RAMPART ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

All work under the personal supervision of
W. C. SMITH, C.E., London.

Specimen of work may be seen at the Grant Road Station, Parel Station, and the Bombay Telephone Poles, &c. &c.

Further particulars on application.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

			Rs. a.
BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		,,	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		,,	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	,,	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	,,	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		,,	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES, HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

RACING WATCH[illegible]

RACING WATCH[illegible]

RACING WA[illegible]

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the atte[illegible] their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guar[illegible] time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, medium size	
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other; watch for the value	
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specia[illegible] recommended superior	... ,,
No. 4.	The same in hunting case ... ... Gold Highest Quality	... ,, Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WARSAW HAIR CUTTING SALOONS.

No. 18, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hinde's Patent Curling Pins, Curling Toys, Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Perfumery, Hairwashes, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c., from the best Makers. The Proprietor has also on hand a large assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches in all colours and shades, suitable for Theatrical purposes and Fancy Balls. Theatrical Sundries always on hand.

NEW CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

J. FARBSTEIN has pleasure in announcing that he has opened an Establishment for the Manufacture of Cigarettes from the Finest Turkish Tobacco. His extended experience, and his thorough knowledge of Turkish Tobacco, and of the Tobacco Trade both in Turkey and India, enable him to offer to the Public Cigarettes of a quality unsurpassed by any yet imported, or manufactured in India. The employés are all Europeans. Cigarettes can be made from any description or quality of Tobacco in the course of 24 hours after receipt of order.

PRICE LIST.
11 BRANDS—MILD, AROMATIC, AND FULL FLAVOURED.

No.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
1 Warsaw	5 0 per 100	6 Prince Bismarck	3 0 per 100
2 Dubek	4 0 ,,	7 Cowalla	3 0 ,,
3 Stambul	4 0 ,,	8 Basma	2 8 ,,
4 Grand Duchess	3 0 ,,	9 The Nile	2 0 ,,
5 The Rhine	3 0 ,,	10 Egypt	2 0 ,,

No. 11 Samson 1-8. Nos. 2 and 6 have mouth-pieces.

TOBACCO.

Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

J. FARBSTEIN,
HAIR-DRESSER & TOBACCONIST,
18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886.

[ADVE]RTISEMENTS.

...RE,

...Faculties;
...umerous,

...ONDERFUL

...Bombay.

...N DIVING

...NIAN MARCH !!

...BALLET !
...K SCARF BALLET !!
TREBLE STATUE, CLOG, &c. !!!

...NNY OF CLOWNS !
...T TOTTERING OF PANTALOONS !!
...MOST ACTIVE OF HARLEQUINS !!!
...HE MOST GRACEFUL OF COLUMBINES !!!!
THE MOST SPRIGHTLY OF SPRITES !!!!!
THE MOST ILL-USED OF POLICEMEN !!!!!!

MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR JOHANN BRAUN.
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe, Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas. Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld. Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third seats only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

TUESDAY, MAY 25TH.
THE GRAND PANTOMIME
WILL BE REPEATED.

WEDNESDAY, NO PERFORMANCE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
OF THE PANTOMIME.
BY GENERAL DESIRE
AN EARLY PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME

Will be given at 6-30 sharp for the convenience of Schools, Families, and Children, also for those who live at a distance and wish to catch the trains leaving for Bandora, Tanna, and other places soon after 9 o'clock. All the grand effects of Scenery, Electric Lights, Transformation Scenes, &c., which cannot be produced at a daylight performance.
Admission for Children Re. 1, first-class; 8 annas, second-class; and 4 annas back seats.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28TH.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

SATURDAY, NO PERFORMANCE.

WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQAURE.

FLANNELS
For under wear, Tennis Shirts, &c.
SILK AND WOOL, Rs. 3-0, 3-8 per yard.
GAUZE, Rs. 2-8, 3-0, 3-8 per yard.
SAXONY, Rs. 2-0, 3-0 per yard.
Patterns free.
WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive tenders for the Execution of the works of the Duct from the TANSA DAM to GHAT-KOPAR near Kurla.

Printed copies of "Form of Tender," "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Contract," "Description" and "Specification" can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings, on payment of Rs. 10 for each copy.

Plans can be inspected, and all information relating to the works can be obtained on application at the same office.

No tender will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30,000 in cash or in Indian Government paper, or in Bombay Municipal Debentures, or in Bombay Port Trust Bonds.

Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Tansa Duct" will be received at the office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 15th July 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th May 1886.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW REGISTERED.
ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED
WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

Plates, 7 inches	Rs.	8	8	per dozen.
" 8 "	"	10	0	"
" 9½ "	"	11	8	"
Soup Plates	"	13	0	"
Hot-water Plates	"	3	0	each.
Meat Dishes, 12 inches	"	1	12	"
" " 14 "	"	2	4	"
" " 16 "	"	3	0	"
" " 18 "	"	4	0	"
Baking " 9 "	"	1	4	"
" " 11 "	"	1	12	"
" " 12 "	"	2	4	"
" " 14 "	"	3	0	"
Egg Cups	"	0	8	"
Soup Tureens and Covers	"	4	8	"
Sauce Bowls "	"	2	8	"
Curry Dishes "	"	4	8	"
Teapots	"	3	12	"
Sugar Basins	"	1	8	"
Butter Dishes	"	2	8	"
Milk Jugs (1 pint)	"	2	4	"
" (2 pints)	"	2	12	"
Tea Cups and Saucers	"	15	0	per dozen.
Coffee " "	"	13	8	"
Toilette Sets (large size) consisting of Jug, Basin, Soap and Brush Dishes	"	14	0	per set.
Do. do. (small size)	"	12	0	"

Floral Enamelled Toilette set, complete as above, exceedingly handsome, ... 16 0

BATH TUBS.
Galvanized Iron Oval Bath Tubs, with Swivel Handles,
Strong and serviceable.

Sizes in inches.		Price.
42 by 30 by 15, each	Rs.	15
36 by 27 by 14 "	"	12
30 by 24 by 12 "	"	10
27 by 21 by 12 "	"	8

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

...AY COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE
...LINE to PARELL is open for ...TO-DAY. Cars run every ten minutes.
By order,
A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Superintendent.
...May 1886.

MINNESINGERS.
...WELFTH SMOKING CONCERT ...be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, ...DAY, May 31st, at 9·30 p. m.
...mbers of the society can, on and after Friday, ...8th instant, obtain free admission tickets for ...selves, and also tickets for their guests. Price ...Rupee each on application to the Honorary ...cretary.
G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church Lane.

WANTED
SOME HEAD and SECOND CLERKS for Sub-Divisional Offices, capable of doing work in both English and Marathi, quick at calculations, and accustomed to the P. W. D. system of office work. Apply, with copies of testimonials, and statement of pay required, to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ahmednagar.
Ex-Engineer's Office, Camp Pachnai, 21st May 1886.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ahmednagar, is prepared to consider offers from Maistries to provide gang of 40 to 50 good masons at reasonable rates for Government work on large buildings in this District. No advances will be given, but the men will be paid punctually and regularly, and be given a reasonable amount for travelling expenses to the place. The Maistry's own pay will depend on the number of men he brings and keeps on the work, and also on his getting a proper amount of work from them, as checked by actual measurement. The class of work required is 1st and 2nd class coursed rubble. Offers to supply this labor should contain full information as to rates of pay required and other details. The work can be paid for as piece work if preferred.
J. B. POTTINGER, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District.
Ex.-Engineer's Office, Camp Pachnai, 21st May 1886.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned furniture for stations on the West Deccan Railway. Drawings can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Poona. All the furniture to be of the best seasoned teak:—

Luggage barrows	3
Lack barrows	20
Lamp ladders	20
Station counters	24
Almirahs	20
Tables	24
Level racks	20
Stand for roof lamps	6
Bench stools	23
Single ticket cases	17
Double ticket cases	3
Filter stands	20
Trolly for roof lamps	6
Copying press stands	20
Koojah stands	20
Chatty stands	4
Tarpaulin stands	20
Cotton hooks	18
Boat hooks	8
Loading Boards	40
Teakwood chests	4

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.
The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the undermentioned ABKARI FARMS of the Kolaba District for the period of one year, commencing from 1st August 1886.

1. Exclusive privilege of retailing toddy, and of manufacturing toddy spirit from cocoanut and brab juice, and of retailing toddy spirit, and mhowra spirit in the—
(a) Bagayat Villages of Alibag Taluka.
(b) Panwel Taluka including Uran Mahal.

2. Exclusive privilege of retailing Mhowra spirit in the talukas of 1. Alibag (exclusive of Bagayat Villages), 2. Pen (including peta Nagotna) 3. Roha, 4. Mangaon, 5. Mahad, and 6. the Sudhagad Mahal of the Pant Sachiv's territory.

2. Tenders may be made for the farm of a single taluka or groups of talukas, the farms advertised for which are of similar character. Each tender shall specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government, if the farm tendered for is given to him, and be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Abkari Farm of ." It should be sent accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash (in token of the good faith of the tenderer) to the undersigned so as to reach him at Alibag on or before 12 o'clock noon Madras time, on the 24th June 1886, Thurdsy.

3. The final decision as to the acceptance of the tender will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari. The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the communication to him of the Commissioner's decision, deposit with the undersigned a sum in cash, or Government Securities, which with the deposit of Rupees 1,000 made at the time of tender will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue guaranteed by the tenderer, and shall execute on a stamped paper of proper value, to be paid for by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision will be cancelled, and the Commissioner will pass a fresh decision on the tenders already received, or call for further tenders, or dispose of the farm in such way as he may then determine.

4. In the event of no tender being considered worthy of acceptance, the farms will be put up to auction at the time and place specified, and the highest bid submitted to the Commissioner, pending receipt of whose orders the bidders will be considered bound by their offers.

5. For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector, Kolaba.
Camp Pale, 18th May 1886.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
SPECIAL REMEDIES.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ANÆMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot., Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other diseases, arising from weak and impoverished blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from blood, arouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all the impurities from the system. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.—THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.—This well-known never failing remedy for cough, cold, asthma, consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses. As. 8 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Since its introduction by us, it commands a great demand; it possesses the combined properties of Cod-Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. Being palatable to the taste and perfectly free from disagreeable smell and nauseating effects of Cod-Liver Oil, delicate patients as well as children take it without repugnance. Re. 1.

MADON'S ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.—These Pills will be found valuable for the cure of neuralgia, headache (especially neuralgia of head, face, and neck), sciatica, lumbago, malarial fevers, dyspepsia, weakness of the bowels and stomach, and occasional diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED.
WANTED, TWO MATES for the Bombay Pilot Schooners. Applicants must have certificates of competency and good character, and be British subjects.
Apply to
ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER,
Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

IN CELEBRATION of the ANNIVERSARY of the BIRTH of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS—Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld., and Messrs. HAMILTON & Co., will CLOSE their Bombay Houses at 3 p. m.—Bombay, 24th May 1886.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WANTED a fast COPYING CLERK, Salary from Rs. 15 to 20. Apply by letter to "CANDIDATE," care of this office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

FOR SALE. Superior BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed Ex. s.s. "Altmore," WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK sold cheap to close consignments—Rs. 28 Quarts. Rs. 30 Pints. Apply C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-Street.

WHO has not tried our Ices, &c.? If you like to have really a good Ice-cream, try at the Vienna Confectionery; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality; also pure Mocha Coffee, 14 ans. per lb.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on 1st JUNE. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a LARGE BUNGALOW, known as "Harrington Lodge." For particulars, apply to GREEN & READ.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in fancy boxes. Flower, Rs. 3-12, 5-8, and 7-8. Vegetable, Rs. 3-12, 7-8, and 15 each. Just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

IF you like to save your money in clothes, always go to the undersigned, where you will surely get good things for little money. Please try once.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum Street.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the City of Bombay are informed that their GROUND RENT Bills for the year 1885-86 have become due, and they are requested to PAY the same at once into the office of the Collector of Bombay, New Secretariat Building, failing which their ground-rent will be recovered under section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.
J. H. GRANT,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 7th May, 1886.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NAVY CONTRACTS.

TENDERS for the supply of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, SOFT BREAD, LIVE-STOCK, and FODDER, to Her Majesty's Ships (including Indian and other Troopships) at Bombay, are invited from persons willing to enter into a contract for a period of twelve months.

The terms of the contract can be seen at the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 10 and 12 daily.

Tenders should be sealed subscribed "Tenders for supply of Fresh Provisions," addressed to Rear Admiral Sir F. RICHARDS, H. M. S. Bacchante, at Colombo, and forwarded to the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay, not later than noon on 26th instant, and no tender sent after that date will be considered.

The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting without question any or all of them.

FREDERICK W. RICHARDS,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
Bacchante, at Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited. (IN LIQUIDATION.)
FOR SALE.

THE whole of the Goodwill, Plant, Fixtures, Machinery, Stock-in-trade, Engines, Dynamos and appliances belonging to the above Company, and being in Bombay, Madras, Rampur, Lahore, Surat, Broach, and Calcutta together with the Patent rights of the Company, throughout the Bombay Presidency (with certain exceptions) and the Leases of the Company's premises at Mody Bay and Tardeo, will be sold by auction on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises at Mody Bay, unless previously disposed of by private contract.
IN ONE LOT.

The sale is by order of the Liquidators of the Company, and is on account of Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Tribhowundass Dwarkadass, the first purchasers.

Detailed particulars of the property and conditions of sale, together with cards to view may be obtained from C. E. Ashburner, Esquire, Agent to the Liquidators, at the Company's premises, Mody Bay, and from Messrs. Winter and Burder, Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their office, 28, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 18th day of May, 1886.

WINTER & BURDER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of TWO NEW SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, "up to Plinth level course."

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon, on the 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. of the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
30 cases Lager beer in quarts.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 bales grey dhoties.
1 case net scarf, 40 by 7.
27 cases condensed milk.
1 " fancy goods.
10 cases soft soap, ex s. s. Gilford.
5 cases of superior perfumery by Price and Co., consisting of Eau-de-cologne, assorted perfumes in fancy gilt and cut bottles.
1 case accordeons and concertinas
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 24th May 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Assortment of Ready-made clothes, &c., at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the stock in trade and shop furniture in the abovementioned premises on Wednesday, the 25th instant, and the following days, the sale to commence at 2 p. m., as follows:—

A large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, gent's suits, cuffs and collars, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, gent's neckties and silk scarfs, Parsee and Indian long coats, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, and a large stock of fancy goods and toys.

The property is now on view.

Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th May 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.
Ex s.s. "Dago."
H G—10—and Co.—1-3—3 cases gold back playing cards.
Ex s.s. "Kangra."
12—1 case hats.
13-15—3 cases double and single perambulators.
Ex s.s. "Australia."
9—1 case cheviot tweed.
10—1 " coloured damask.
Ex s.s. "Liscard."
H G—4—and Co.—40-1—2 bales woollen cloth.
42-9—8 cases each 50 tins extra toast biscuits.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
7 " " T cloth.
5 cases prints.
On account of the concerned—
4 cases cream wove foolscap, ex Altonower.
16 " cream laid " ex Inchulva.
17 " unglazed pot paper, ex Basseno.
3 bales 289 reams tissue paper, ex Ermes.
1 case gold and silver thread and upholsterers' braid, ex Altonower.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 " strong landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
A few articles of furniture, the property of a gentleman, consisting of round tables, drawing-room chairs, pier tables, sideboard, Bengal cot, large teakwood cot, cupboard, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Chappel & Co., a handsome light victoria, a handsome light dog-cart, a nearly new set of single harness by Dunnett, a large fish aquarium with gold fishes, a large sized aviary with birds, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, superior oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. H. AITKEN, Esq. The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated cruet stand, hotwater curry dishes, biscuit box, tea pot, oval waiter, tea and coffee service, table and piano candlesticks, spoons and forks, reading lamp, best steel table cutlery, tea trays, travelling candlesticks with case, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as a set of blackwood dinning tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, round teapoys, whatnot, drawing room, pier, oval, side, round, and Madras pattern dressing and washand tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, reclining, office and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, conversation and sofa couches, chiffonier, handsome ornament stand, lady's davenport, 4 seated ottoman, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Chapell and Company, piano stool, marble top table and teapoys, hat and tripod stands, handsome spring bedstead, gown and clothes press, wardrobe with mirror glass doors, cheval and dressnig glasses, teakwood single cots, English made chest of drawers, large size writing table, carved bookstand, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, water filter, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, a large size aviary with birds, &c., &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 Handsome light dog cart.
1 Set brass mounted single harness by Dunnett.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Meerzamud Shewbux—
150 Tons superior first class teak scantlings of various sizes marked GS. KL. and Flower, in lots, to suit the purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-glass and crockeryware, handsome Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures, &c., the property of M. J. Pack, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet stand, toast rack, jam pot, spoons and forks, tea service, table-candlesticks, breakfast cruet, reading lamp, biscuit box, table cutlery, tea trays, handsome blackwood and teakwood plain furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 2 pieces, drawing room, pier, side, round, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, inlaid marble top teapoys and table, sideboard, whatnot, book and hat stands, drawing room sofas, chiffonier, ornaments, and drawing room, easy, low, office, folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, iron bedstead, double cot, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, handsome almyra with mirror glass, reclining couch, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging duplex lamps, Cambay carpets, handsome oleographs, bath and dispense room furniture, utensils, water filter, &c.
The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Messrs. Gowmull Jetmull and Co., closing their Rampart Row shops, consisting of Rampore chudders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, China and other silk works, Surat, Bombay and Vizagapatam workboxes, Moradabad and Benares brassware, ivory toys, Trichinopoly and Indian jewellery, diamond rings, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Erard, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's kerosine-oil wind proof table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, superior pictures, a large collection of choice crotons, roses, geraniums, ferns, &c., in tubs and pots, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of valuable landed property in 2nd Portuguese Lane without the Fort.
On SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Messrs. Rahimtoolla Khyraz and Nency Khyraz, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgager Harilal Pranjeewandass in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of August 1881.
All that piece of Fazandaree land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of 2nd Portuguese Lane in the subdistrict of Fort formerly assessed under No. 35 and now under No. 605, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the premises of the General Assembly Institution, on the west by the said 2nd Portuguese Lane, on the north by the house of Francisco O. Pinto, and on the south by the house of Anna de Souza.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1886.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4¼ × 3¼	per dozen	Rs.	1	4
5 × 4	"	"	2	0
6½ × 4¾	"	"	2	12
7 × 5	"	"	3	4
10 × 8	"	"	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 400 of 1885.
THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD. ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUKHUMSEY LALLJEE AND OTHERS ..Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Van der Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December, 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will, on the 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of June next, successively, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by public auction on the respective premises the following properties:—

On 25th June.
All that messuages or dwelling houses standing on the Fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 9, ward No. 3423, street No. 10-15, ward No. 3424, street No. 16, ward No. 3425, street No. 1-3 and ward No. 3421, street No. 1-8, ward No. 3422, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Alloo Padoo, Kessowjee Naik, and partly by Bengalpoora Street; on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community; and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants.

On 26th June.
All that piece of leasehold ground, with the messuages and dwelling houses thereon, formerly called or known by the name of Racket Court, and now occupied by the Court of Small Causes, and all and singular other the buildings and premises standing on the said ground, situate on the Esplanade outside the Fort, on the north side of the Esplanade Cross-Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 448 and 449, and new No. 2,354 and old survey No. 6-1191, and new survey No. 16, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 835 to 846, street No. 24 (1, (2) at (5) (6) at (8) (9) at (12), and in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the Anglo-Vernacular School, on or towards the west side thereof by the property formerly or now of Bhaoo Anunta, on or towards the north side thereof by the properties formerly or now of Juggonath Sunkersett, and on or towards the south side thereof by the said Esplanade Cross-road, which said ground contains by admeasurement 5,585 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are at present leased to Government for one year certain, commencing from the 1st day of April, 1886, at the monthly rental of Rs. 900 clear of all rates and taxes payable by occupiers.

On 28th June.
All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Doongry Cooly street outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513, and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1270, and street No. 148-150, and in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeewraj Balloo and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Thakersey and Deweuran Bhajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessoujee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

On 29th June.
All that piece of household land, with the messuage or bungalow and houses, stable and premises standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of Narayan Daboolker road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 90 and new No. 16410, and old survey No. 8-29 and new survey No. 7230, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3349 and street No. 13, and in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Narayen Dabooker road, on or towards the west by sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly or now of Tribhowandas Jugjeewandas, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 7764 square yards or thereabouts.

On 30th June.
All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuage and bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill on the west side of Narayen Dabcolker road in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,796 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the said Narayen Dabooker road, on or towards the west by sea-shore, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and on or towards the south by a passage and well, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93 and new No. 16411, and old survey No. 8-29 and new survey No. 7231, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3350 and street No. (15), and the said land and premises were formerly and are in the occupation of C. A. Winter, Esquire, Solicitor, as a monthly tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at the office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th May 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder by Messrs. BENNETT and Co on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., the lateen rigged yacht,
CINDERELLA,
with all masts, yards, ropes, sail and other belongings as she now lies at her moorings off Apollo Bunder.
This yacht is very strongly built of teakwood and copper, and she is well known in Bombay as possessing very exceptional sailing qualities. She can be inspected any day by obtaining an order from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable and surplus stores at the Gun-Carriage Factory, Colaba.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of old tiles, timber, wheels, &c., also about 350 cwts. of brass in pigs, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.
On TUESDAY, the 25th insant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the underwriters, landed in a damaged condition.
Ex. s.s. Guildford.
P. H. V. } 14 bales of piece-goods damaged by acid, ship-
S. & Co. } ped from Kurrachee for the Persian Gulf

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard & Collard," handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame and gilt table with marble top, 5 and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate single-barrel express rifle, by "Henry," in case with implements complete, a first-rate double-barrel gun in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of strong bay Australian horses, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated barouche on C. spring, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. JEFFERSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, above the Alexandra Institution, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Messrs. J. WESTALL and H. GILL.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, a handsome mahagony cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co. in very good order, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of H. JAHIER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c. &c., the property of Captain PEARSON, 24th Bombay Infantry.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th May, 1886.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1886, at 4 p.m.
The following is the business of the meeting:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1886, and the Directors Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
By order,
J. W. TUCKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL .... ₤3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... ₤800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)
WITH reference to advertisement dated 15th May 1886, Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS have been REOPENED from this date, and that they will remain open until further notice.
F. HOOPER,
For self and Co-Liquidators.
Bombay, 21st May 1886.

NOTICE.
I DO hereby give notice that from the 24th inst. till 30th June, 86, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the uses of the owners of such dogs will be DESTROYED, in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.
W. H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, Police Commissioner's Office, 21st May, 1886.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.
AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Cheteaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS
MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—
Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,
WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.
LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.
PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.
For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.
All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury.
A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.
A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.
A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.
A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.
A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.
Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.
MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.
Recent successes (list below):—
Reference is allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General France, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE,
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP, BOTH PASSED.
*Lieut. ESSELL .. .. East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN .. .. Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886.. Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.
*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, * Mr. E. F. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cottrill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.
*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Birthday Parade, 8 a.m.
Meeting of Hindoos, Mahdev Bag, 3 p.m.
Band, 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st :—County of Kinros, from Cardiff. On the 22nd :—City of Carthage (s), from Kurrachee ; Essex (s), Newcastle ; Chupra (s), Calcutta ; and County of Inverness (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd :—Bancoora (s), for Rangoon and Moulmein ; Akola (s), Zanzibar ; Cascapedia (s), Antwerp ; Kildare (s), Trieste ; Countess (s), Venice ; Akaba (s), Marseilles ; and County of Clare (s), Rotherdam. Yesterday :—Deepdale (s), for Amsterdam ; and Duke of Devonshire (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Carthage entered the dock on Saturday.

LOST.—Nursey Damodur has reported to the police having dropped a purse containing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 30-10 on Friday last, somewhere between Frere Road and Mody Bay Bunder.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Oogara Jewtha, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing Rs. 6 in cash from the grain shop of Derroo Assoo, at Chewool Wady, on Friday noon. The accused pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I. at the Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. :—

March	Frühlingslust	Geissel.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	Fairie Voices	Crowe.
Selection	The Mikado	Winterbottom.
Valse	Federa	Bucalossi.
Polka	Victoria	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE WYER LAWN TENNIS CUP.—The following ties on the second heat for the Wyer Lawn Tennis Cup was played off on Saturday evening at the Volunteer Club Tennis ground :—E. Ingle *vs.* H. Walsh. Ingle won by two sets to love. J. Milward *vs.* F. Armfield. Millard won by two sets to love. This evening, at 5 o'clock, the final tie of the second heat will be played off as follows :—Counsell *vs.* Major.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Tookaram, a Hindoo vagrant, aged 45 years. Deceased was an habitual drunkard and had no fixed place of residence. On Saturday afternoon he was seen under the influence of liquor, and was found dead in the verandah of a house at Duncan Road at 5 p.m. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

MEETING IN AID OF THE MAHOMEDAN ORPHANS AND DESTITUTES.—A meeting of the leading representatives of the different sections of the Mahomedan community of this city will be held this afternoon, at 4-30, at Lockseley Hall, Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, for the purpose of considering and adopting measures to establish an institution with a view to teach trades and to give suitable instruction to the orphans and destitute youths of Mahomedans in general, who for want of supervision and care fall into bad habits and eventually become a disgrace to the community. It is believed that steps in this cause has been taken at the suggestion of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, acting Commissioner of Police, who, it is expected, will preside at the meeting.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday evening last heavy clouds gathered towards the northern horizon, and strong northerly winds commenced to blow across the Bombay harbour, which gradually veered round to the south-east, during which time several boats capsized, and some sank, but no reports have been made to the Water Police as yet of any loss of life. One cargo boat laden with bales of jute was capsized off Cross Island on that evening ; nine of the bales that were floating down the harbour were picked up by the police boats, and five others were picked up by boats belonging to the Indian Marine, but no owner has yet turned up to claim the bales of jute or to report their loss.

PICK-POCKETS ABOUT.—Moleedina Moomin, a Khojah merchant, residing at Pala Gully, has reported to the police that on Friday evening last, at 4-30 p.m., he had drawn Rs. 13,000 in currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each from Messrs. Wallace and Co., which he wrapped up in a handkerchief bearing the initials M. M. C. on it, and placed the packet in the side pocket of his coat, and got into a tram car opposite the Paper Currency Office, and proceeded to his residence. While in the car, he felt his pocket, and found they were safe. He alighted from the car at Abdool Raymon Street, and on his arrival home discovered that his coat was cut and the packet of notes missing.

A DEPORTED EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—A German vagrant named Phillip Sauger *alias* Joseph Badaneck, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of returning to India within five years of the date of embarkation pursuant to an agreement entered into under section 17, Act 9 of 1874, without the permission of the Secretary of State. The accused was deported from Bombay to his native country by order of Government on the 1st March, 1885, and on the 3rd May was sent from Madras to Bombay as a vagrant. He was identified by the Deputy Governor of the Government Workhouse. The accused admitted the charge, and his Worship sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,300,695
Remitted from 1st April to 15th May 1886	962,600
Balance to be remitted from 16th May 1886 to 31st March 1887	12,338,095

FIRE AT CAMMATTEEPOORA.

A FIRE broke out on Saturday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, in house No. 83, situated in Cammateepoora 8th Street, belonging to Muckoobai, a Cammattee woman. On the alarm being raised the steam fire engines from Byculla and Pydownee with two manual engines repaired to the scene, accompanied by a large number of European police officers. Cooving to a strong breeze prevailing at the time the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining two houses, Nos. 84 and 85, belonging to Nagoo Purbajee and Lingoo Kurradee. The Acting Commissioner of Police, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, with his Deputy, Mr. Gell, were also present at the scene. There was no possible means to prevent the destruction of the three houses which were already in one mass of flames. The fire was kept under check, and was completely extinguished by 5 p.m. There was a good supply of water. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fireplace that stood close by a bamboo partition in which the fire first originated. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 4,500.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE first annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday, on their premises in the New Oriental Buildings, Rampart Row. Mr. David Gostling occupied the chair. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th April 1886 was submitted :—The directors think that the company has made a promising beginning ; there are legal costs, additions, removals, and other expenses always incurred in the first year of a company's existence, which will not occur in future years. The profit made, after deduction of working expenses, amounted to Rs. 31,336-3-8, which the directors have disposed of as follows :—In reduction of preliminary expenses account, one-third, Rs. 1,204-3-8 ; depreciation on dead stock and furniture, 5 per cent, Rs. 964-11-2 ; to be written off against good-will, Rs. 4,048-5-3 ; to reserve fund, Rs. 2,500-0-0 ; manager's commission, 10 per cent. on dividend, Rs. 2,000-0-0 ; total Rs. 10,717-4-1. Amount of dividend, Rs. 20,000-0-0 ; total, Rs. 30,717-4-7. To be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 618-15-1 ; total, Rs. 31,336-3-8. The dividend the directors recommend is Rs. 8 per share, upon the paid-up shares, and Rs. 4 per share upon the ordinary or contributing shares, which will be at the rate of a little over 8 per cent. per annum upon the capital subscribed on the ordinary shares of the company. The directors trust that you will approve of the arrangement as made above towards clearing off preliminary expenses and goodwill, and for the creation of a reserve fund. It will be their object to place the company in such a position that it has tangible value for all its capital, and a reserve to cover possible losses, the equalization of dividends and other similar purposes. The Bombay Branch has, since the company commenced business, been removed from Church Gate Street, to premises advantageously situated in the New Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, which the directors and managers regard as a favourable change in the interests of the company.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, expressed his satisfaction at the amount of business done and the profits made during the year. He had known Mr. Phillips as a good man of business for a good many years, and he knew the time when Mr. Phillips had started on a small scale the business which had now reached such large dimensions.

The report and accounts were unanimously accepted. A dividend was declared at the rate mentioned in the report. Mr. Chalk's appointment as a director was confirmed, and Messrs. D. Gostling and G. W. Bake, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 250. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A NEW PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE IN BOMBAY.

WITH befitting pomp and ceremony the foundation-stone of a new Parsee fire-temple or "Atush Behram," at Chandanwady in Bombay, was laid yesterday by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Ph. D., in the presence of a large and influential assemblage of Zoroastrians. There is already an "Atush Behram" in existence in the locality in which the new one is to be erected, known as the Hormusjee Wadia fire-temple ; and a point might be raised that, for over half a century, it had been found sufficient for the religious wants of the Shenshahi portion of the Parsee community. Certain incidents brought to light in a recent suit in the High Court in connection with the management of the funds of the Wadia fire-temple might, however, afford an elucidation of the reasons, generally understood in the Parsee community, which have helped to accelerate the proposal for the establishment of the new fire-temple. Since the incidents in question, much general sympathy had been evoked in the community for the Bhagarseth mobeds, or priests, who had been ousted from office and emolument in the Wadia fire-temple ; and that sympathy contributed in a certain measure to the success of a fund that was started two years ago for the establishment of a new fire-temple. The management of the fund and the building of the fire-temple, the foundation-stone of which was laid yesterday, has been entrusted to an influential committee of Parsee gentlemen, who have already in their charge about Rs. 1,25,000, subscribed by Parsee ladies and gentlemen, which amount is likely to be added to by further subscriptions. The ground for the new fire-temple covers about 1,650 square yards, and was lately purchased from Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for Rs. 51,000. There is this peculiarity about the new fire-temple that it will be the first of its kind as the common property of the community, all the existing fire-temples having been endowed and owned by private individuals. A large *marquee* had been erected for the accommodation of those who attended to witness the performance of the ceremony yesterday. Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, vice-president of the managing committee, was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting on behalf of the managing committee, said he had been asked to request Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee to lay the foundation-stone of the new fire-temple, the ceremony in connection with which they had assembled to witness. It was advisable to give a short explanation regarding the fire-temple. In July 1884 a subscription was started in Bombay with the object of building a "durrai-meher," *i.e.*, a small fire-temple, for the Bhagarsath mobeds of the chief fire-temple in Nowsaree, and an influential committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose. This was done in consequence of a petition signed by the Bhagarsath mobeds performing sacerdotal functions in Bombay. It was needless now to speak at length of the circumstances which led to the organisation of the fund in question, and which were well understood in the Parsee community. On the 7th July 1884, the committee issued a prospectus explaining the scope and object of the fund, and inviting subscriptions from all Zoroastrians. Handsome subscriptions were registered, and the committee were induced to resolve to build an "Atush Behram" instead of a "durrai-meher." The plans and designs had been prepared by Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Mistree, a well-know Parsee architect of Bombay, and had been approved by the committee as well as by a sub-committee. It was hoped that the building, when completed, will be an architectural ornament suited in every respect for the purposes for which it was intended. The thanks of the committee were due to Mr. Dinshaw for the zeal and intelligence with which he had already set about the work. In conclusion, it was their duty to invoke Divine blessing and aid in the execution of the sacred edifice, the foundation-stone of which was about to be laid. The chairman then requested Dustoor Jamaspjee to perform the ceremony. (Cheers and applause.)

In front of the Dustoor were placed upon a table two large censers, the fire burning in which was fed with pieces of sandalwood and incense ; and in the presence of which he and a number of mobeds had been saying prayers for some time before the performance of the ceremony. At the invitation of the chairman, Dustoor Jamaspjee offered up a prayer in Zend, of which the following is a translation :—"O, Ahura Mazda, may three-fold praise be to Thee before other creatures ! O Holy Creator, Ahura Mazda, the Most Opulent, Majestic, Greatest, Best, Most Beautiful, the Strongest, most Intellectual, most Virtuous, the Highest in Holiness, Wisest, the Giver of great comfort, O Thou Who created us, who formed us, who protectest us, the most Increasor among the heavenly ! We Thy servants pray Thee to pour Thy favours and blessings on this place, and mayest Thou always keep this place full of blessings of Thy good-ruling and wise Amêshaspentas and of Thy Holy Yazatas and Frohars. O Thou Spenta-Armaiti created by Ahura Mazda of great extent, spacious and fruitful ! O our supporting mother, mayest Thou protect and support this place ! O thou our Prophet, Holy Zarathushtra, the glorious Yazata of this material world, the Chief of the material world, who guidest us to the Ahur Mazdyan law and religion ! May this place be blest with the benedictions and blessings of thy Frohars ! So that the male and female Daevas may run away far from this place ; the virtuous, beautiful, victorious and holy Saraosha may remain here, Ashis-Vaunhi the good may dwell here, and bless this place with cheerfulness, our holy altar of Atasa ; the son of Ahura Mazda may eternally reside here ! Whenever we, the Mazdayasnians, congregate on this place we may enjoy the favours of the Creator Ahura-Mazda, and of his Amesha-Spentas and Yazatas ! And may all the evils be far away from our bodies and souls. Amen ! " (Cheers.)

In a hole dug for the foundations, the Dustoor placed a bottle containing the chief English and Gujerati newspapers published in this city ; a bag containing silver and copper coins of the realm as well as a silver coin, showing a portrait of Zoroaster on one side, and a censer with the sacred fire on the other ; another bag containing pieces of emeralds, rubies, pearls, &c. ; and a copper-plate bearing the following inscription in English and Gujerati :—

By the Grace of Hormuzd, the Creator,
This Fire-Temple
for the
Shanshaee Zoroastrian Community,
Was erected by subscriptions from the
Zoroastrian Community, of Bombay
And other places,
Raised by a Committee formed for that purpose.
The Foundation-stone
was laid by
Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Minocheherji Jamasp Asana, M.A., Ph. D.,
On the 8th day, of the 9th Month Shahanshaee, and 10th Month Kadmee, of the Year 1255
of the Era of Yezdejird,
Corresponding with
Sunday, the 23rd day of May 1886 A.C., and Vud 5th of Vaishakh of the Samvat Year 1942.
In the 49th Year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victora, Queen of Great Britain, and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India,
H. E. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick-Temple Hamilton-Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin,
T.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., G.M.S.I.
Viceroy and Governor-General.
H. E. the right Hon. Lord Reay, L.L.D. C.I.E.
Governor and President in Council, Bombay.
Office-bearers of the Committee.
Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Esq.—President.
Pestonje^e Rustamjee Kanga, Esq.—Vice-President.
Cursetjee Manekjee Sett, Esq } Treasurers.
Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthakee, Esq. }
Khurshedji Nusservanji Servai, Esq. } Secretaries.
Sorabjee Rustamjee Bunshah, Esq. }
Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry.—Architect.

A silver trowel, bearing an inscription commemorative of the occasion, was handed to the Dustoor, who with its aid applied some mortar into the foundation, and declared the stone to be well and truly laid amidst loud applause. The committee presented the silver trowel to the Dustoor. The following inscription appears on the foundation-stone :—

By the Grace of Ahura-Mazda, the Creater,
The Foundation-stone
of this
Fire-temple
for the
Shahanshai Zoroastrian Community
was laid by
Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Minocheherji Jamasp Asana, M.A., Ph. D.,
On the 8th day, of the Month of Adar of Shahanshahis, and Month of Deh of Kadmis, in the Year 1255 of the Era of Yezdejird
Corresponding with
Sunday, the 23rd of May 1886 A.C., and Vud 5th of Vaishakh of the Samvat Year 1942.
Dinshah Dorabjee Mistry, Architect.

The ceremony being over, Dustoor Jamaspjee offered up a prayer in Zend, of which the following is a translation :—

"O Holy Ahura Mazda ! Mayest Thou pour Thy blessings on this stone, which we the Mazdayasnians have now laid as the foundation of the building of our proposed new fire-temple ! Mayest Thou protect the souls and bodies of those Mazdayasnians who have already consecrated and who will consecrate in future their wealth faithfully for the increase of this work ! May they all enjoy a good and happy dwelling in future life ! Amen !"

Representative priests from different parts of Gujerat were present at the ceremony ; and the high priest of Nowsaree had sent a telegram of congratulation to the address of Dustoor Jamaspjee, which was read to the meeting by Mr. Sorabjee Rustoomjee Bunshah, one of the secretaries, Protograps of the scene at the *marquee* were taken by Mr. Purvezjee, photographer. Those present at the meeting indulged in frequent rounds of cheers. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of bouquets of flowers, &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE PANTOMIME AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

WE understand that the management of the Stanley Opera Bouffe and Pantomime Company have arranged to give an early evening performance of the pantomime on Thursday next, to commence at 6-30 p.m., for the convenience of families and children, thus saving the young folks the necessity of going out in the heat of the afternoon to a day performance, or staying out till midnight for the regular evening representation. All the electric light and scenic effects will be given. This will also be a favourable opportunity for families living at Bandora, Tanna and other suburban places, to visit the theatre, and catch the trains back in the cool of the evening after the performance, which will conclude before 9 o'clock.

THE GARRISON OF UPPER BURMA.

THE following was the distribution of the troops in Upper Burma at the beginning of May :—

Station.	Troops.	Strength.
	Bhamo Command.	
Bhamo.	5-1 Southern Divn R. A.	32
	Mounted Infantry	8
	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	183
	Hazara Mountain Battery	165
	No. 4 Co., Bengal Sappers	106
	26th Punjab Infantry	273
Katha.	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	84
	26th Punjab Infantry	76
	25th Madras Infantry	143
Mansay.	Mounted Infantry	4
	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	50
	Hazara Mountain Battery	66
	25th Punjab Infantry	150
	Total	1,340
	Shwebo Command.	
Shwebo.	9-1 C. P. Division R. A.	17
	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	160
	2nd Madras Lancers	30
	Q. O. Sappers and Miners	29
	12th Madras Infantry	63
	21st Madras Infantry	154
Kyoukmyoung.	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	35
	12th Madras Infantry	36
Toungyee.	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	21
	Q. O. Sappers and Miners	15
	12th Madras Infantry	68
	Total	628
	Mandalay Command.	
Mandalay.	5-1 Southern Divn. R. A.	72
	9-1 C. P. Division R. A.	46
	Mounted Infantry	15
	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	146
	Hampshire Regiment	467
	2nd Madras Lancers	174
	Q. O. Sappers and Miners	178
	1st Madras Pioneers	639
	12th Madras Infantry	315
	21st Madras Infantry	394
	23rd Madras L. I.	412
	25th Madras Infantry	209
Ava.	Hampshire Regiment	41
	2nd Madras Lancers	26
	25th Madras Infantry	95
Sagain.	Hampshire Regiment	65
	23rd Madras L. I.	88
Yankintoun.	21st Madras Infantry	127
Maddeah.	12th Madras Infantry	97
Kyouksai.	9-1 C. P. Division R. A.	24
	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	40
	Hampshire Regiment	33
	2nd Madras Lancers	37
	Sappers and Miners	6
	23rd Madras L. I.	136
Minthay.	Hampshire Regiment	25
	25th Madras Infantry	128
Myotha.	Hampshire Regiment	38
	25th Madras Infantry	83
Meygoundet.	2nd Madras Lancers	11
	Sappers and Miners	20
	23rd Madras L. I.	52
	Total	4,539
	Chindwin Command.	
Aloun.	18th Bengal Infantry	412
	23rd Madras L. I.	42
	Total	454
	Myingyan Command.	
Myingyan.	No. 1 Bom. Mntn. Battery	78
	Liverpool Regiment	205
	2nd Madras Lancers	27
	Sappers and Miners	77
	11th Bengal Infantry	216
	18th Bengal Infantry	23
	23rd Madras L. I.	11
	27th Punjab Infantry	436
Hatogyee.	Liverpool Regiment	31
	11th Bengal Infantry	43
Samaitkyon.	" " "	57
Pokoko.	" " "	106
	Sappers and Miners	30
Myingmao.	Q. O. Sappers and Miners	75
	12th Madras Infantry	50
Yemagyo.	11th Bengal Infantry	47
	18th " "	50
Mahline.	Liverpool Regiment	57
	2nd Madras Lancers	20
	11th Bengal Infantry	71
Hinedet.	Liverpool Regiment	[illegible]
	2nd Madras Lancers	10
	Sappers and Miners	12
	11th Bengal Infantry	74
	Total	1,858
	Pagan Command.	
Pagan.	Liverpool Regiment	111
	Bengal Sappers	53
	2nd Bengal Infantry	22
	11th Bengal Infantry	152
Popa.	Liverpool Regiment	69
	2nd Bengal Infantry	47
Singoo.	" " "	40
Membo.	Liverpool Regiment	129
	2nd Bengal Infantry	237
	Bengal Sappers	44
Mitchee.	2nd Bengal Infantry	20
	11th Bengal Infantry	20
Minhla.	2nd " "	117
Sitaymyo.	Liverpool Regiment	35
	2nd Bengal Infantry	71
Singboungweh.	" " "	30
Segoo.	" " "	30
	Total	1,227
	Yemethen Command.	
Yemethen.	8-1 London Divn. R. A.	40
	Somersetshire L. I.	239
	3rd Madras Infantry	277
	Q. O. Sappers and Miners	71
Hymgyan.	Mounted Infantry	5
	8-1 London Divn. R. A.	40
	Somersetshire L. I.	84
	Royal Scots Fusiliers	51
	3rd Madras Infantry	71
	Q. O. Sappers and Miners	20
	1st Bombay Grenadiers	62
Toungdwingyee.	3-1 Scottish Divn. R. A.	24
	Royal Scots Fusiliers	149
	26th Madras Infantry	122
Sinthawa and out-stations.	Mounted Infantry	11
	Somersetshire L. I.	24
	3rd Madras Infantry	146
	Total	1,436

SUMMARY OF STRENGTH.

Bhamo Command	1,340
Shwebo "	628
Mandalay "	4,539
Chindwin "	454
Myingyan "	1,858
Pagan "	1,227
Yemethen "	1,436
Grand total on 1st May	11,842

There have since arrived at Pagan the 43rd Assam Light Infantry (about 800 effectives), and the 7-1 Battery, North Division, is on its way up, so that the whole strength of the garrison in Upper Burma (deducting sick men) may be taken as about 12,000 men and 42 guns. There are in Lower Burma about 10,000 troops, so that the total strength from Rangoon to Bhamo is between 22,000 and 23,000 men.

TIMING THE TRAMCARS.

AT the Calcutta Police Court on Thursday, Inspector McCready charged the driver of a tramway engine with going at a much greater speed than is authorised by the rules. On the 3rd instant, Inspectors McCready and McDougal, accompanied by Mr. Morgan, placed themselves near the tramway crossings at the north end of the Kidderpore bridge, and with stop watches timed some of the engines which were running after having measured a distance of 100 yards, which was marked off by stakes, the two Inspectors being at either end. One engine covered the distance, according to their stop watches, in 21 seconds, and another in 35 seconds, the authorised rate of speed being 51 seconds per 100 yards, or 4 miles an hour. Mr. Cranenburgh appeared for the presecution, and Mr. Moses on behalf of the Tramway Company for defendant, who pleaded not guilty. Mr. Moses urged that the witnesses would be unable to judge of the rate of speed from the distance they were at the time from the tramway line, and a very little would make an enormous difference. The distance which Inspector McCready had marked was only 250 feet, and not 100 yards, and then, too, the tramway line itself was not running perfectly straight at this place, so that the engine would necessarily have to go over a longer distance ; and if the Court wished, in furtherance of the ends of justice, a sketch would be produced to show how the line runs. Mr. Moses called Mr. A. Russell, Locomotive Superintendent of the Tramway Company, who stated that he had measured the distance marked out by Inspector McCready, and found it to be only 250 feet. He also said that it was impossible for the tramway engines to get up a speed of even six miles an hour in a distance of 100 yards. The engines were so constructed that it would not be possible for them, with loaded cars, to go at that speed even over 200 yards. The case was adjourned till Friday on the application of Mr. Moses, and his Worship promised to go and see the place himself in the meanwhile.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes :—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperia half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

CAPTAIN HAYES ON HORSE BREAKING.

CAPTAIN HAYES delivered a lecture at the Gaiety Theatre, Simla, on the 14th inst, on his system of horse breaking, preparatory to holding classes for instruction in his methods. After pointing out the importance of being able to break in horses, and the circumstances which had led to his coming out to India to teach his system, Captain Hayes went on to say that the only way of getting the better of any animal stronger than ourselves was to use tact. The horse was often credited with being a very sensible animal, but in reality it was very stupid ; and were it not for this stupidity, no one would be able to ride it at all. Horses acted on impulse or instinct, and not one in a hundred attempted to reason. Some horses, however, did reason. If you touched most kicking horses behind with a stick, they kicked straight out, but a thinking horse kicked at the man who touched it. Regarding vices in horses, they were, said Captain Hayes, of three kinds. Vice might be due to some disease such as a cataract, and that did not come within the scope of breaking in. Then it might be due to nervousness, or to disobedience. A disobedient horse refused to do what was wanted of it. It refused to go quietly ; or if it was being mounted, it refused to stand still, and sidled away. A nervous horse, and this was especially the case with young Australians, got afraid if anyone came near or touched it. Now, what we wanted was to make a horse do what was required of it, and if we succeeded in making them do one thing we wanted, they would give in all round. A good instance of this recently came within his own experience. There was a horse that would not allow itself to be shod unless it was thrown first ; and Captain Hayes knew that if it could be taught to lie down when it was told, it would allow itself to be shod without trouble. Well, the next morning he took it in hand ; and the horse at last got so tired of always having to lie down when it was told, that it allowed itself to be shod quite easily. Then with regard to the vice of refusing to jump. Last Saturday they had seen a gentleman riding a horse at the Gymkhana which would not cross a water-jump. The man rode very well, but he did not know how to break the horse in. What was wanted was to make the horse jump, but that could not be done simply by the man who was riding it, because the horse was stronger than the man. Neither could the horse be pulled over the water, because then its position was such that it could not jump. The thing to do when a horse obstinately refused, was to knock all the stuffing out of it. In the same way, if a horse refused to go over a fence, the thing to do was to show it that it could not get out of it. It was no disgrace to a rider not to be able to make a horse jump. The way to do it was, as was done in Ireland, to make the horse jump before it was ridden at all. Then there was the vice of kicking. There were some capital American methods for preventing a horse from kicking in harness. One was to attach cords to the rings of the snaffle, and when they reached to about the loins, to pass them over the horse's back, so that when it kicked it pulled its own mouth. With regard to rearing, if a man tried to turn a horse when it reared, it merely bent its neck. The thing to do was to teach it to swing its quarters round, when its head was turned. Then in the case of running away, if a rider allowed a horse to run away till it was tired, it would, as soon as it was fresh, be ready to run off again. The proper course was to show it that it could not pull against you. When people tried to cure horses of various vices, they generally started at the wrong end. The first thing to do was to give the horse a good snaffle mouth, and teach him that he must obey. The proper place for a snaffle to bear was the bar of the mouth, and if the snaffle was right, the horse could not resist it. Addressing more particularly the officers present, Captain Hayes said that there were a large number of horses cast in the service simply because nothing could be done with them. At Saharanpur, the other day, he had seen a horse which had been in the stables five months, and it would hardly let anyone touch it. After five hours of his training, it allowed itself to be saddled and ridden quietly. Now, if during a Russian scare, some hundreds of horses with which nothing could be done for six or seven months, were sent to different regiments, what a loss there would be in efficiency ! Our system of riding in the service was founded on the German system ; and the German books laid down that it took three years to break a horse in properly. He (the speaker) thought a horse ought to learn to do any single thing in three weeks. He meant a horse taken straight off a run in Australia. He ought to be fit for the riding school in two days, and in twelve days he ought to have learned all his work. The reason that the thing took so long was, that the horses were not properly mouthed. Now, people often said "Captain Hayes may break in horses, but other people could not." This was a mistake. It was a thing anyone could do. The other day at Rawalpindi a number of gentlemen had joined his class, and after all the preliminary arrangements had been made, it was found there were no bad horses available ; the reason being that two of his former pupils who were up there had cured them all. The performance had to go on with quiet horses. For a system of breaking in to go down in India, it must be easy, such as a lady could do, and he could not have gone about everywhere saying he could teach people if he could not do it.

On Monday afternoon Captain Hayes gave an exhibition of his method of breaking in horses. The Viceroy and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The performance commenced with the introduction of an extremely bad buck-jumper, which was ridden by Captain Hayes' Assistant, Ted Kerr. The horse, which was a very powerful one, was let loose in an enclosure which had been erected before the stand, and was first of all cleverly fitted with a head rope by Captain Hayes. During this operation, a slight scare was created, as the animal seemed on the point of charging up amongst the spectators. While being saddled, the creature seemed docile enough ; but the moment the rider was on its back, it commenced its pet vice in the most approved manner. The enclosure proving too small, the horse was led out and galloped across the open, where a magnificent display of buck-jumping was warmly applauded on his return for having succeeded in keeping his seat. While the horse was being rested, a tonga pony was exhibited, which had the reputation of being a man-eater ; but on the present occasion it exhibited no bad traits, and served merely to illustrate Captain Hayes' method of fastening unmanageable horses. The buck-jumper was then led in, and taken in hand by Captain Hayes, while a pony belonging to a gentlemen on the hill, and notorious for its kicking propensities, was dealt with by two or three of Captain Hayes' pupils. Both animals exhibited great obstinacy, but, after about an hour the buck-jumper had fairly given in, and the pony appeared to be on the point of doing so. The horse was then saddled and taken on to the course, where it was quietly ridden backwards and forwards by Ted Kerr, clearing the fences in admirable style.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr A Schwob.	Mr C Fletcher, M Abu
b Mr J F Fleet, C S, Poona	*b* Mr J F Chew
b Mr Gilmour McCorkell, C S, Dhulia	*b* Mr J S Davies, B C S
Mr E Wertheim	Major and Mrs Grant, Poona
b Maj Macpherson, Delhi	Lieut E H Armitage, RA, England
Captain and Mrs J S Barrett, IJM, Calcutta	*b* Lt F Campbell, Guides, Punjab
b Mrs Cuthbert, Calcutta	*b* Col Campbell, Guides, Punjab
b Mr and Mrs Cargill, Beypore	*b* Lt H Fagan, 10th Bl L Punjab
b Mr A D Campbell, Agra	Bgde-Surgeon Riddell, Suakin
b Mr C Richarz	Lieut Fraser, Kurrachee
b Colonel J G D Walker, England	Mr and Mrs Rollo, Ajmere
Mr D Gauntlett, CE, England	Mr Bacheldor, U S A, Bombay
b Mr C E Baynes, Bannu	Col Penny, RA, Bombay
Mr H P Easto, England	Mr and Mrs Irvine, Bombay
b Mr R Hunter, Kurachi	*b* Mr James Crowder, London
b Captain Hodgkinson, Mahableshwur	Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Mr Fournay	Mr E Minors, Bombay
b Mr J S Sherlock Hubbard, England	Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr and Mrs S Tomlinson, England	Mr T Middleton, Bombay
b Mr and Mrs W H Le-Quesne, England	Mr D Burne, Bombay
Capt and Mrs A B Shute, England	*b* Mr Julien, Bombay
Mr John F Steele	*b* Mr A Taylor, Bombay
Mr J K Grainger, A V D, Poona	Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Lieut-Col Gallway, R A	*b* A D Pelly

Residents left during week markde (*b*) thus.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8 ; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8 ; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8 ; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19 ; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL BENGAL RAILWAY.

A SOMEWHAT serious collision, unfortunately attended with loss of life, occurred on Thursday morning at the Habra Station of the Central Bengal Railway, some 28 miles from Calcutta. It appears that the No. 54 down passenger train to Calcutta was due at Habra at 7-46 a.m. and usually reaches Sialda at 9-32 a.m. At the former station a ballast train, containing a number of coolies, was waiting on the siding for the down passenger train to pass. The passenger train arrived punctually to time at Habra, but owing, it is said, to the points to the siding being open, it ran into it, and collided with the rear end of the ballast train. The train was running at a reduced speed, and hence a most serious accident was avoided, but the two coolies who were sitting on the top of one of the open waggons of the ballast train were killed on the spot, and a third man so seriously injured that he is not expected to survive. The passengers in the other train all escaped uninjured, with the exception of five, who were very slightly bruised. These men were at once brought down to Calcutta and examined by a doctor, when it was found that nothing serious was the matter with them. The passenger train escaped damage, and after a detention of some fifty minutes was allowed to run down to Sialda, where it arrived safely. Mr. Barclay the Traffic Superintendent of the E. B. Railway and some other officials, have proceeded to the scene of the accident. It is said that the native pointsman concerned is in custody.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At Calcutta Inspector Merriman charged a German, named Leopold Sheen, with selling two dozen bottles of claret for Rs. 12 without a licence. Accused, who was known to Inspector Merriman as a money-lender, had been seen frequently by him purchasing large quantities of liquor at Mackenzie Lyall's sales, and the Inspector suspected him of selling the same to German women. He was unable, however, to bring home the charge against the man, who was very wary, till yesterday, when he procured the services of a German Jew, and giving him a note of Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 in silver, which he had previously marked, directed him to see if he could get the accused to sell him some liquor. Accused gave the man a case containing two dozen bottles of claret for the Rs. 12, and the coolie, in coming out of the house, was arrested by Inspector Merriman, who afterwards found the marked money in possession of the accused. On the house being searched, 14 bottles of beer, 4 bottles of hock, and a bottle of gin were found in the room occupied by the accused, and in a godown there were 95 bottles of beer, 75 bottles of hock, 6 bottles of sherry, 62 bottles of claret, and a large number of empty bottles, which the Inspector took charge of. Accused admitted that he had no licence, but urged that he kept the liquor for his boarders only. His Worship fined him Rs. 500, and said he would consider what orders he would pass in respect of the liquor, which was to remain for the present in charge of the police.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

A SUIT TO RECOVER THE VALUE OF A HORSE.—At the Small Cause Court, before Mr. J. W. Handley, First Judge, Lieut. Wallace Nelson, of Behrampore, through his Solicitor, Mr. C. W. Wilson, sued Messrs. Binny & Co., the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Madras, for the recovery of Rs. 838-12-0, being damages sustained by the plaintiff by the loss of a horse which was delivered by plaintiff or his agents to the defendants at Madras as carriers, to be carried on board the B. I. S. N. steamer Arcot to Gopalpore. Mr. P. D. Shaw (Barrrister-at-Law), instructed by Mr. Wilson, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. E. F. Burton, of Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, appeared for the defendants. According to the evidence in the suit, the plaintiff, through his Agents, the Madras Stable Company, shipped the horse on board the steamer Arcot on the 2nd December last for Gopalpore. The horse was taken alongside the steamer in a boat in charge of a European groom, and arrangements were made on board to receive the animal. The horse was safely hoisted on board in a sling, but appears to have become restive on being lowered on to the hatches, one of which started and fell in. The horse at the same time also fell into the hold on its haunches, seriously injuring itself. It was taken out immediately and the groom then returned ashore for instructions, on receiving which, he went back to the steamer and landed the animal, which was then examined by Dr. Hammond, who stated that its bone was broken, and recommended its being destroyed. The suit was dismissed with costs.—*Madras Times.*

A BARGAIN IN BURNS MANUSCRIPTS.

THE *St. James's Gazette* writes :—"There is material here from which an entirely new Life of Burns might be written." Such was the exclamation of a Burns student on examining the two manuscripts of the poet which were knocked down the other day at the Mackenzie sale in Edinburgh, amid "great excitement and rounds applause," at the fancy prices of 310 and 270 guineas. Burns clubs and Burns collectors in all parts of the country, booksellers from London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and elsewhere, had hurried to AuldReekie to secure these precious specimens of the poet's handwriting—with a view to publication, no doubt ; thanks to the entry in the catalogue of a belief that the contents of the two little books were unpublished. What an opportunity ! For days the most frequent topic of conversation in literary circles had been these "unpublished manuscripts of Burns." The newspapers had spread it abroad that there were some startling curiosities in the volumes, and the principal Edinburgh evening journal, which had been fortunate enough to borrow the relics, provided its readers with two long columns of elegant extracts from the long-hid treasures. In a leading article the editor declared that "the unpublished MSS. of Burns which have been found in the collection of the late Mr. J. W. Mackenzie form one or the most interesting 'finds' that recent years have brought to light. . . . These verses reveal themselves, from internal evidence as well as from their dates, as youthful effusions. The poet had not yet found his true inspiration, or formed a style of his own ; they are exercises of imitation, echoes of strains and sentiments that had caught and fascinated the untrained youthful ear of the bard, rather than real poems. But they seem to show the profound religious basis of Burns's mind," &c.

The critic starts with the verses "On Silence in Love," which he says have "a neat epigrammatic turn." Here they are :—

Silence in love betrays more woe
Than words, tho' ne'er so witty ;
The beggar that is dumb, you know,
Deserves a double pity.

It is "a double pity" for Robert Burns and his critic that a certain Sir Walter Raleigh wrote, several hundred years ago, that

Silence in love bewrays more woe
Than words, though ne'er so witty ;
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
May challenge double pity.

"In the piece which follows," says our Edinburgh critic, "Burns is off upon a lighter theme, and the piece, if ever it sees the light, should be very acceptable to the advocates of women's rights. It is entitled 'Woman's Complaint,' the keynote of which is pitched in the two lines—

Custom, alas ! does partial prove,
Nor gives us even measure."

These lines were published twelve years before Burns was born ; for, if we turn to the *London Magazine* for October, 1747, page 450, we find a poem entitled "The Complaint," which runs as follows :—

Custom, alas ! does partial prove,
Nor gives us even measure ;
A pain it is to maids to love,
But 'tis to men a pleasure.
They freely can their thoughts disclose,
But ours must burn within ;
We have got eyes and tongues in vain,
And truth from us is sin.
Men to new joys and conquests fly,
And yet no hazards run ;
Poor we are left if we deny,
And, if we yield, undone.
Then equal laws let custom find,
Nor thus the sex oppress ;
More freedom grant to womankind,
Or give to mankind less.

The "advocates of women's rights," are welcome to the verses, without the permission of the purchaser of the manuscript (for 310 guineas), Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., M.P. The book weighs an ounce and a quarter ; so that arithmeticians may calculate how many times its weight in gold the "original manuscript" was purchased for.

"Next comes an essay on 'The Folly and Absurdity of Atheism,' in which the opening sentence is 'There needs no miracle to be wrought by God to convince men of the error of atheism, because his ordinary works convince it.'" So says our critic, who is evidently unaware of the coincidence that in the *London Magazine* for June, 1734, page 308 (twenty-five years before Burns saw the light), there appears an essay entitled "The Folly and Absurdity of Atheism," of which the opening sentence is : "There needs no miracle to be wrought by God, says Sir Francis Bacon, to convince men of the error of atheism," etc.

"'Health and Content,'" we are informed, "is a poem in blank verse of seventy-eight lines, the substance, as he [Burns] says, 'of some serious thoughts that occurred to the author on a sick bed under the expectation of a recovery.'" Here again the poet has merely proved a copyist ; for in the *London Magazine* for 1739, page 461, we find a poem of seventy-eight lines in blank verse, entitled "Health and Content : the substance of some serious thoughts that occurred to the author on a sick bed ; but under the expectation of a speedy recovery." The only difference is that Robert Burns did not expect his recovery to be speedy.

"Next comes an ode," we are told by the reviewer, "'Gratitude to God,' full of piety and favour, in which he makes some confessions which, in all the circumstances, are perhaps the most interesting thing in it. He is reviewing the past, and after speaking of the pleasures he felt in wandering in the fields of learning, he says :

But vice soon threatened to destroy
My too presumptuous soul,
As soon thy kindness bitter mixed
In the luxurious bowl."

The "piety and fervour" must have been assumed for the occasion, as *The Scots Magazine* fo November, 1741 (sixteen years before Burns's birth) has a poem entitled "Gratitude" containing the very lines so piously and fervently used by the great Robbie. "'Thoughts on the Omnipotence of God,'" it is interesting to learn, "extends over five pages. This attribute of the Deity he [Burns] illustrates by reference to the perfection of the smallest as well as the greatest things in the world, and brings his reflections to a close by this practical application," etc. So does a writer in the *London Magazine* for December, 1734, and curiously enough in the very same language.

"Of Love and Beauty," continues the reviewer, "is a dissertation in easy form, in which he [Burns] contends, with warmth of language, that the true and only object of love is beauty. This proposition he qualifies by pointing out that there are two kinds of beauty, 'mental and corporal ; and he chides the fair sex gently or not taking the trouble to endeavour to discover mental beauty. His conclusion is that mere corporal beauty, unless, associated with mental, cannot command enduring love." This is just the conclusion a writer comes to, after using exactly the same language, in an article "Of love and Beauty" in the *London Magazine* for November, 1834. The MS. essay is simply a verbation copy of the printed article, which was published twenty-five years before Burn made his appearance in the world. So much for Sir Robert Jardine's bargain.

The second volume, purchased for 270 guineas by Lord Rosebery, proves on examination to be equally "original." It professes to be "A few Miscellanies in Prose and Verse Designed for the Amusement of a Young Lady by a Hand she well knows, who begs her acceptance."

"The first piece in the second volume," says our friend in Edinburgh, "is an 'Ode to the Creator of the World, occasion'd by the *Argumenis* or Orpheus,' which shows the deep impression the works of the Creator had made on the mind of Burns. His faith in the power of the Deity is thus expressed." And we are forthwith treated to some extracts from the "ode," which had previously appeared elsewhere ; for they can be read in the *London Magazine* for January, 1738, where a poem may be seen entitled, "Ode to the Creator of the World occasion'd by the Fragments of Orpheus." This is a specimen of the "original poetry" for which Lord Rosebery has paid 270 guineas :—

O Cyrus ! Alexander ! Julius ! all
Ye mighty lords that ever rul'd this ball !
Where's your extent of empire now ?
Say, where preserv'd your phantom glory lies ?

It may interest Lord Rosebery to know that other "original" verses by the youthful Burns may be found in the *London Magazine* for April, 1743, and the *Scots Magazine*, December, 1747. In fact, the only originality about the manuscripts consists in the morocco covers in which they are wrapped and the prices they obtained.

On this article the *Scotsman* thus explains:—On the 30th of March last, at the sale of the library of the late Mr J. W. Mackenzie, two MSS. common-place books by Burns were sold at Chapman's rooms. One was brought at 270 guineas by Mr Grant, bookseller, for a client, who, it afterwards appeared, was Lord Rosebery ; and the other was purchased by Mr. Carfrae for 310 guineas for Sir R. Jardine. The two books were entered in the catalogue as original MSS. by Burns—the pieces in them being genuinely believed to have been early efforts of the poet's genius— all the more as it was noted on them that they had been given to Mr. Mackenzie by his father, Dr. Mackenzie, Mauchline, who was on terms of personal friendship with Burns. From the extracts from the commonplace books published before the sale in the *Evening Dispatch*, a young man resident in Edinburgh bethought him that he had seen a similar verse like the one beginning "Silence in love" in an old book he had at home. It turned out that he was right, and Mr. Carfrae and Mr. Grant were communicated with on the subject. The matter came to the ears of Mr. G. Stronach, one of the assistants in the Advocates' Library, who, it appears, was able to discover that several of the pieces in the book were not of Burns' composition, but had been copied by him into his commonplace book from the *London Magazine* and the *Scots Magazine* of dates between 1740 and 1750, and from other sources. In the little book brought by Mr Grant for Lord Rosebery four out of 16 pieces have been so traced, and in the other book purchased by Mr Carfrae 11 out of 17 have been discovered to be only copies of poems and prose pieces made by Burns. Both Lord Rosebery and Sir R. Jardine were at once apprised of the discovery which had been made, and Mr. Stronach had the MSS. in his possession while he was engaged in his search. The family of the late Mr Mackenzie and the auctioneer who sold the books acted, of course, in the most honourable way ; and an amicable arrangement as to the value of the books—for as books in Burns' handwriting they have a considerable value —has either been arrived at, or is on the eve of adjustment. In the *St. James' Gazette* a writer, who can only hail from Edinburgh, discloses certain of these facts (which may be all right enough if in doing so confidences reposed in him have not been broken), and does it in such a way as to lead the public to believe that the information he supplies will come upon the purchasers, and all more immediately concerned, with the crushing weight of newly-told tidings. None knew better than the person who communicated the article that such was not the case. But then, good Tory that he is, and writing for a Tory newspaper, if he had stated that part of the case fairly, he would not have been able to indulge in a cheap sneer at the purchasers or at the *Scotsman* which merely published the result of the sale, but from which the writer has the indecency to pretend to take extracts and comments which never appeared in it.

GAUGING TERRESTRIAL GRAVITY.

AT a meeting of the Edinburgh Royal Society recently Sir William Thomson exhibited and described a new form of spring balance for the measurement of terrestrial gravity. The construction of the instrument, he stated, was undertaken at the suggestion of General Walker, of the East Indian Trigonometrical Society, at the Aberdeen meeting of the British Association, 1885. The instrument consists of a thin flate plate of springy German silver, 75 centimetres long and 2 centimetres broad. A brass weight of 2 grammes is secure to one end of the spring, being about 3 per cent. heavier, and keeps the spring straight when the other end is horizontally fixed. This fixed end is securely fastened in the lower end of a brass tube about 8 centimetres in diameter inclined, at a slope of about one inch in five, with the weighted end thus above the level of the fixed end. In this position the equilibrium of the spring is very nearly unstable. The upper end of the tube is covered with glass, through which the spring is viewed. The weight attached to the free end of the spring can be adjusted by means of a micrometre screw, and the observation consists in marking the number of turns of the micrometre screw required to bring the weight from the balanced position to the level position. Such an apparatus Sir Wm. Thomson stated was sensible to a forty-thousandth of the force of gravity. The instrument was, however, affected by differences of temperature to the extent of one-twentieth of a degree Centigrade. The only difficulty to be got over was a tendency of the metal to "creep." Professor Tait pointed out that this difficulty might be got rid of if a gas were substituted for the metal spring, the only drawback to the use of a gas being its sensibility, to differences of temperature. This sensibility Sir Wm. Thomson pointed out nullified its other advantages, the differences of temperature which would require to taken into account being as small as one fivehundredth of a degree.

FIRES IN THEATRES.

A CURIOUS return has been laid before the Paris Statistical Society by Dr. Choquet with regard to the number of theatres wich have been burnt down since 1750. He gives the total as 632, of which 51 were burnt down in the last half of the 18th century, 51 in the first quarter of this century, 100 from 1825 to 1850, 76 from 1850 to 1860, 103 from 1860 to 1870, 169 from 1870 to 1880, and 174 from 1880 to the end of last year ; while three theatres at Detroit, Madrid, and Orleans have been hurnt this year. The number of persons who have perished in the flames varies very much ; while 1,010 were burnt to death between 1790 and 1800, and 2,144 between 1840 and 1850, the total was only 241 for the ten years from 1850 to 1860. This is due to the fact that now and again some theatre is burnt down while full of people, as was the case in 1794, when 1,000 persons perished in the theatre at Capo d'Istria ; in 1836, when 800 persons were burnt at St. Petersburg ; and in 1845, when 1,670 persons perished in a Canton theatre. The worst fires of the last few years have been at Vienna, where 450 people perished in the Ring Theatre in 1881, and at Nice, where 70 persons were burnt to death in the same year. Altogether 6,573 people have perished in the last 135 years, or 48 persons in every year, this being a very small percentage of the whole theatre-going population.

DR. TALMAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

"BEHOLD a flying roll," Zachariah v. 1, was the text used by the Rev. Dr. Talmage for a recent sermon. There was an extraordinarily large attendance, and many persons occupied seats on the steps leading to the pulpit. Dr. Talmage said : "The winged sheet of the text had a prophecy written on it. The flying roll of to-day is the newspaper. You can no more ignore it in calculating the forces that affect society that you can ignore the noonday sun or the Atlantic Ocean. It is high time that I preach a sermon appreciative of what the newspaper press has accomplished and is accomplishing. No man, living or dead, has been or is so indebted to the newspaper press as myself, because it has given me perpetual audiences, in every city, town, and neighbourhood of Christendom, and I publicly, in the presence of God and this audience, express my thanks to editors, and publishers, and compositors, and typesetters, and I give fair notice that I shall in every possible way try to enlarge the field, whether by stenographic report on the Sabbath or galley-proof on Monday or previous dictation. Ninety-five per cent. of the newspapers are my friends, and the other five per cent. of the 100 are such notorious liars that nobody believes them. In self-defence, and 16 years ago, I employed an official stenographer of my own, because or the appalling misrepresentations of myself and Church. But things have so miraculously changed that it is just as appalling in the marvellous opportunity opened, and for which I am grateful to God everyday.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

WHEN writing this day last week we had to remark upon the decline in the price of Bar Silver in London from 45⅝d. to 45d., and to-day we have to record exactly the reverse movement, the quotation having recovered from 45d. to 44⅞d. per oz. The recovery is due of course to the strength derived from the position taken up by the authorities at the India Office in declining for the present to sell their drafts at the rates obtainable in the market, and so long as this policy can be maintained a certain degree of firmness may be looked for. Unfortunately for Government, however, their powers of abstention are limited, and ultimately they will have to come out as sellers of not only what they have to dispose of under ordinary circumstances, but the unsold accumulation of the interval. In this way the after-effect of any attempt of a like character at arresting the decline of the rupee has always resulted unfavourably, and there is no reason for supposing the present occasion will prove an exception. It is quite possible that Silver may be worked up again to the neighbourhood of 45⅝d. to 46d.; but by our present lights it can only mean the greater relapse later on. It is worthy of notice that Rupee Paper does not seem to benefit in London to the extent it ought to do in proportion with Silver, 4 per cents. remaining unchanged yesterday at £70½ and 4½ per cents at £73⅜ as compared with £71 and £73¾ respectively when the price of Silver was last at 45⅝.

Consols in London remain unchanged at 101⅞, and French Rentes in Paris at 109, notwithstanding the less pacific aspect of the Greek question as reported in the latest telegrams.

Regarding General Produce in London the only movements advised are a partial advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Linseed and an advance in Cocoanut Oil of 10s. in Ceylon and £1-10 per ton in Cochin qualities.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester, Reuter says, are firm at previous prices, and the Liverpool Cotton market so far as tone is concerned, is also firm. Yesterday was reported as closing with a higher tendency, the sales being 10,000 bales, and to-day's message is steady with arrivals firmer, the sales being put at but at 8,000 bales. Prices, however, both spot and arrivals, remain unaltered, while in London yesterday a reduction of 1-16d. in Good and Fine Bengals and Good Westerns was recorded. In New York, moreover, ready Cotton yesterday lost 1-16 cent, Futures 8 points, from which no recovery is advised to-day.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple, to which, however, it can scarcely be said any great weight is attached at the moment. In that way perhaps more interest is felt in the Bombay receipts than in any other movement just now the American crop and consequently the visible supply for a time being practically settled. The Liverpool stock, it will be observed, has decreased by 5,000, and the visible supply for all Europe by 30,000 bales. The latter, however, is 120,000 bales more than the corresponding date last year.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	29,000	7,000	6,000
„ Exports to U. K.	34,000	17,000	20,000
„ „ Continent	14,000	9,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,092,000	4,668,000	4,739,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	2,131,000	2,234,000	2,166,000
„ „ Continent „	1,625,000	1,351,000	1,363,000
„ Stock in the Ports	596,000	465,000	487,000
Saturday's Receipts	5,000	1,200	500

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds	2,410,000	2,290,000	2,640,000
„ „ Surats	460,000	390,000	709,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	630,000	959,000	947,000
„ London	17,000	27,000	58,000
American afloat	180,000	60,000	30,000
East Indian „	107,000	87,000	133,000
	934,000	1,133,000	1,168,900
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 1-16d.	5 15-16d.	6⅛d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	3¾d.	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	1⅛d.	1 13-16d

Cotton here to-day we should call firm at unchanged prices. We hear of settlements of Good Bhownuggurs having been effected at Rs. 180½, and of export buyers at the same price for June delivery; but no extent of business has resulted.

The receipts to date are as follows:—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F.-P. Bales.
Dhollera	8,827	2,522
Broach	734	210
Bengals	2,249	643
Berar	5,758	1,645
Khandeish	3,502	1,000
Barsee and Nuggur	1,890	540
Compta and Dharwar	3,693	1,055
Sind	803	230
Total Day's Receipts	27,456	7,845
Total Receipts for two days, 20th and 21st	59,784	17,081
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	3,733,811	1,066,803
Do. do. 1885	2,640,729	754,494

WHEAT is steady again at unaltered prices. Some spot business is reported, but we have not heard of anything of importance for future delivery. Quotation are:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-2-6 „
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-1-0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-0-6 „

SEEDS.—Linseed is easier at Rs. 6-8½ per cwt., the point of extreme pressure having apparently been passed. Rapeseed is firm at Rs. 5-13 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-13 for Red Cawnpore.

The arrivals of produce into Liverpool yesterday were:—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwst.
Sea	1,880	181	......	59	......	152
B.B. & C.I.Ry	20,092	6,545	1,620	....	1,201	....
G.I.P.Ry	50,912	20,049	...	1,852	......	147
Total	72,884	26,775	1,620	1,911	1,201	299
	170,162	55,333	7,169	3,825	1,448	624
	5,235,414	2,443,174	678,481	735,337	55,103	295,626
	4,581,201	3,545,761	776,713	977,411	......	......

FREIGHTS are quiet with very little doing. The s.s. Clan Maclean is reported berthed for Liverpool. Current quotations are:—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	18s. 9d.	16s. 3d. at 17s. 6d.
London	„	25s.	
Open Charter	„	21s. 3d.	
Havre	„	22s. 6d.	
Dunkirk	„	21s. 3d.	
Genoa	„	30s. at 2s.	
Trieste-Venice	„	32s. 6d. at 35d. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—The rise in Bar Silver in London has been responded to here by an advance of 3-32d. per rupee in Bank and 1-16d. Private paper Of the latter there continues to be but a very limited amount offering, and that only ready, the disposition being apparently against selling for future delivery at the existing level. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅜d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 9-16d.	„
France „ „	1·85	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at yesterday's rates, say Fours Rs. 97¾, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101.

SHARES are practically without movement of any kind. The market is quiet, and even in Mill shares there have been very few transactions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£86
National Bank of India	32,220	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	118
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	2,0 0	100	100	...	2
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	670
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	875
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	970
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	45
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,110
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	130
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	920
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	...	1,020
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	755
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,230
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		765
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770	1,000	1,000	–	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	158
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	171
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	760
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	245
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	400	80	...	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	49
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May as compared with that for the 4th May:—

	May 11.			May 18.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,56,684	15	0	41,56,684	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,37,94,298	6	4	2,53,97,341	2	0
Other Deposits	2,87,41,953	14	2	2,88,26,497	12	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,18,623	8	0	3,13,511	7	11
Sundries	18,15,196	9	4	18,46,349	6	2
Rs.	7,88,26,757	4	10	8,05,40,384	11	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,41,807	4	0	62,26,203	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	46,29,342	8	0	47,56,267	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,06,79,847	3	7	1,15,64,282	12	9
Credits on do.	82,73,026	13	10	82,22,896	4	3
Bills discounted	2,47,91,632	8	0	2,36,64,971	5	6
Balances with other Banks	8,18,129	11	4	9,80,101	6	7
Bullion	24,972	4	4	19,742	3	1
Dead Stock	11,35,785	9	8	11,40,538	2	6
Stamps	3,998	5	0	8,673	14	0
Sundries	6,52,928	14	10	6,52,667	15	3
Cash at Head Office	83,30,519	15	2	1,10,20,567	4	3
Do. at Branches	1,33,39,766	3	1	1,22,83,472	7	8
Rs.	7,88,26,757	4	10	8,05,40,384	11	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Natal, 445 tons, Captain A. Tytler, sails to-day for Calingapatam in ballast.

THE s. s. Countess, 1,430 tons, Captain J. Cook, sailed on Saturday for Venice with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Akaba, 2,588 tons, Captain F. Newell, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE ship William Douglas, 1,263 tons, Captain J. Douglas, sails to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Duke of Devonshire, 2,023 tons, Captain D. C. Lang, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta in same bottom cargo.

THE s. s. Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G. Brown, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon and Moulmein, via Galle, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Deepdale, 1,715 tons, Captain J. G. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo and with Mr. T. Scott and Mr. J. Downey as passengers.

THE s. s. Essex, 1,675 tons, Captain H. Longley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle with a cargo of 2,246 tons coal. She is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta (25th April), with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE s. s. City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain W. M. Grieve, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kurrachee (19th May), with a cargo of wheat and wool and the following passengers:—Mr. Davis, Mr. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Springer, a European nurse and 3 children, and 6 deck passengers. She is consigned to Sir C. Forbes and Co.

THE ship County of Inverness, 1,636 tons, Captain R. Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff (4th February), with a cargo of 2,353 tons coal. She is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship County of Kinros, 1,641 tons, Captain J. Parry, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Cardiff (6th February), with a cargo of 2,364 tons coal. She is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s. s. Cascapedia, 1,924 tons, Captain W. Fraser, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. R. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Master Thompson, N. Layons, L. Layons and Col. Jacob.

THE s. s. Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R. H. Rothwell, sails to-day for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. R. Dodd, Lieut. Birdwood, Mr Hajee Ahmed Hajee, Mr. Jassum bin Fiel, Mr. Ali Basun, and one native officer and 62 deck.

THE H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Akola, 468 tons, Captain C. Sachan, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Mendez, Mr. J. F. Mendez, Mr. F. C. Pinto, Mr. J. Maria and friend, Vithuldas Culliandas, and 35 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Guildford	1475	T. D. Moffat	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Avondale	1574	W. Dickson	...	Captain.
„ Merton Hall	2646	C. Barnes	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Deepdale	1715	Sharp	..	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Cairo	1112	R. Hayes	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Riversdale	1311	Whayman	...	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Clan Maclean	1496	J. Schofield	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	...	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Lalcham	1299	J. Evans	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Rydal Hall	1737	J. Verrill	..	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Bretwalda	1901	J. Carpenter	..	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Hughenden	1153	D. Benis	...	Captain.
„ Belgravia	3274	Boothby	...	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	–	Ruttonjee Bomonjee.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
21	County of Kinros	Parry	Cardiff, Feb. 6.
22	C. of Carthage (s)	Grieve	Kurrachee, May 19.
	Essex (s)	Longley	Newcastle.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, April 25.
	County of Inverness (s)	Mackenzie	Cardiff, Feb. 4.
23	Calder (s)	Cormack	Busreh, May 12.
	Castleford (s)	Sibthorpe	Cardiff, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Rangoon and Moulmein.
	Akola (s)	Sachan	Zanzibar.
	Cascapedia (s)	Fraser	Antwerp.
	Kildare (s)	......	Trieste.
	Countess (s)	Cook	Venice.
	Akaba (s)	Newell	Marseilles.
	County of Clare (s)	......	Rotherdam.
23	Deepdale (s)	Sharp	Amsterdam.
	Duke of Devonshire (s)	Lang	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—Barque Natal, Tytler, for Calingapatam; steamer Arabia, Rothwell, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; and ship William Douglas, Douglas, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamers Claymore, for Dunkirk; City of Carthage, Liverpool; Scawfell, Marseilles; Sumatra, Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida; Rydal Hall, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
19 Clan Lamont (s) .. Sibery .... Natal, April 24.
Wuotan (s) .... Helffer .... Cardiff, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.—Steamers Kohinur and Tibre. Ships Muncaster Castle and Bay of Naples.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
21 Chyebassa (s) .... London.
Secundra (s) .... Bombay.
Ethiopia (s) .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May.
20 Arcot (s) .... Bombay.
Shahjehan (s) .... Rangoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·794
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	82·1
General Directions of Wind*	NW, WNW, NW, WNW, NE, SE, NNE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	295
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·03
„ „ year	0·04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 22nd inst.	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

REAY—May 22, at the Hague, the Dowager Lady Reay. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MELLISS—May 20, at Deesa, from typhoid fever, Lieut. Henry Sheridan Melliss, Dorcestershire Regiment, attached 19th Bombay Infantry, aged 21 years.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month
Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square .... „ 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. „ 1,500
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—
Plain Square Piano .... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square .... „ 38-0 „
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. „ 70-0 „
Tin Lined Case .... Rs. 25 Extra."
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona: 1, East.-St. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886.

IT is to be hoped that all interested in the economical administration of India will cheerfully respond to the call made by the Finance Committee now sitting at Simla in their circular of 24th March for such suggestions of reform in the administration as will tend to a reduction of expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of the public service. The lines of enquiry to which the labours of the Committee will be confined have been sufficiently well indicated. The revision of Provincial contracts will doubtless be the first subject of enquiry. But another duty will be to look into the work of the spending departments, and in this connection the Committee will examine whether a curtailment of offices in some of the departments can be brought about, whether certain offices which are at present regarded as sinecures can be done away with altogether or amalgamated with other offices, whether the number of officials can be reduced, or the cost of contingent expenditure or of stores and supplies can be decreased. It will also, we think, be an important point to enquire whether a saving cannot be effected by a change in the present mode of conducting official business, as suggested by our correspondent "N." from Poona last week. The outward and inward correspondence in each department has of late increased, owing possibly to a desire on the part of some heads of departments to measure the efficiency of their work or justify the strength of their establishment by such correspondence. This would be found on examination to admit of considerable reduction, and the reduction might cause some saving in stationery. It is clear that unless the Finance Committee is swayed by a persistent determination to carry out a policy at all events of retrenchment, and to recommend measures with that end in view, its labours will hardly have any appreciable bearing upon Indian Finance. For this the Committee must doubtless be prepared to incur some unpopularity. It is scarcely necessary to say that no expenditure can be reduced, no salaries can be cut down, no sinecure offices can be abolished, and no amalgamation schemes can be carried out, which will not raise opposition. This must be courageously faced if the work of the Committee is to be thorough and to command the confidence of the public.

In this view of the matter, we think it will not do merely to call upon heads of departments to say what reductions are possible in the existing strength of their departments. It is clearly not in the interest of departmental heads to recommend any reduction, and it is feared they simply will not do it. On the contrary, we shall not be surprised if every reason which human ingenuity can suggest will be urged in defence of not merely keeping to the present strength but to the existing scale of salaries. The better course, and one which, in our opinion, will be more likely to bring about economies, would be for members of each sub-committee to lay down in the case of each department a certain scale of its strength, and the sum it is to cost every month or every year, and to call upon heads of departments to show cause why the scale thus laid down should not be adhered to or why it should be departed from. Such an inquiry would be sure to put heads of departments upon their mettle. They would have to enumerate the duties of each member of their department, to show why it is necessary to have him, and point out how any curtailment in the strength of the department will tend to impair its efficiency. It will then be for the Committee to judge whether a certain number offices are absolutely necessary, and whether those offices of which the duties are nearly sinecure cannot well be done away with or amalgamated with others. It cannot be doubted that India is expensively governed. The present scale of salaries attached to most of the higher-paid appointments, both in the covenanted and uncovenanted branches, was fixed at a time when Indian Finances were in a more satisfactory condition than at present. It was also fixed with reference to considerations which then had far greater weight than they could have in these days. For instance, an English official, according to that scale, has been paid, not merely for the work done by him, but for the fact that he is away from his family and home ties in a remote part of India, where he seldom happens to see the face of an Englishman for months together. That this was the case some years back when we had no railway and telegraphs cannot be denied. But circumstances have greatly changed, and the Anglo-Indian official can now afford to visit home and be back to his duties in three months' time. Again, a certain increase was given to official salaries when prices of food-grains ruled abnormally high. That increase has remained intact, though prices have fluctuated in the interval. A further cause of increased expenditure is be sought in the creation of appointments to meet a certain contingency experimentally, but which after a time became as permanent and regular a part of the civil expenditure as others, although the contingency which justified it had long passed away. In proof of this it will be sufficient here to instance the office of Commissioner of the Central Division. That office was created during the famine in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. The famine has long passed away, but the office still exists, and costs the State, including establishment, somewhere near Rs. 5,000 a month. The abolition of this office and the distribution of its work among the two Commissioners for the Northern and Southern Division of this Presidency would result in an annual saving of Rs. 60,000. We are, however, strongly inclined to think that the time has come when the three Commissioners may be abolished, without injuriously affecting the efficiency of administration. Railways and telegraphs have brought the districts of this Presidency much nearer head-quarters than was ever the case before. We do not see why the Collector of each district should not correspond directly with the Secretary to Government in Bombay or Poona in all cases where reference has to be made, instead of through the Commissioner of the Division. As things stand at present, the Collector, we believe, *does* correspond with them in certain cases. What we contend is that he should in every case write to the head-quarters direct, and not through the intervention of the Commissioner. There was a time when Divisional Commissioners were very much wanted to settle important questions connected with the settlement of land through the Survey and Settlement Department. But the work of the Survey Department as regard revision survey may be considered to have approached its conclusion, except in Guzarat and a few isolated parts of the Presidency. The Summary Settlement Acts, and the written Settlements have set at rest most of the vexed questions affecting alienated lands. A great deal of the work in connection with the local fund and municipal administration has been shared by local and municipal boards. That many circumstances have conspired to very much lighten the work of the Divisional Commissioners may be readily believed, and we cannot think that the abolition of the three existing Commissioners will result in a serious deadlock to the administrative machinery. No doubt the Secretariat will have much work thrown upon its hands. To meet the pressure thus caused, it will probably be necessary to give one or, if need be, two assistants to the Secretary in the Revenue and General Departments, and strengthen his hands by a corresponding increase in establishments. But the arrangement cannot, upon the whole, fail to result in a substantial saving to Government. The abolition of the three Commissionerships would, we think, result in a saving of something near a lakh and three-quarters a year. Against this may be set off the cost of additional strength to the Secretariat, which would not amount to more than half a lakh of rupees, or even say three-quarters of a lakh at the outset. Still the net saving would be a lakh of rupees a year—an amount which no amount of cheeseparing by a reduction of clerks, menials, and *pattawallas* can ever bring about.

Believing that substantial retrenchment is to be sought for in the application of shears to the more highly-paid appointments, we may go a little higher, and consider whether the salaries of future members of Council may not be brought down. The Executive Council of this Presidency consists of His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a third member in charge of revenue work, and a fourth member in charge of political and judicial work, with a staff of secretaries, and assistant secretaries in the various departments. Beginning at the head, we do not think that the salary attached to the office of the Governor of the Presidency, *viz.*, Rs. 10,000 a month, is too high if we are to have for the office of the head of the Government an administrator and a statesman of high character from England. Any retrenchment in that direction will be simply putting a bar in the way of superior men accepting service in this country. In the case of the office of the Commander-in-Chief, who draws Rs. 5,833 per month, it seems to us that although we cannot favor the abolition of Presidential commands, the salary Rs. 5,000 a month is high, having regard to the fact that the Commander-in-Chief has a large and efficient staff to help him in his work. But we admit that there are difficulties in the way, and we are not sure that this matter is not excluded from the purview of the Committee. But we cannot see that any serious harm can come to the third and fourth members of Council, if, in place of Rs. 5,120 per month, which each of them gets at present, their salaries were in future fixed at Rs. 4,500 per month. This sum, although it represents a reduction on the present scale, would appear to be still higher than the salary attached to an ordinary judge of the High Court. So far as the test of work goes it cannot, we think, be fairly said that a member of Council has much harder work to do than a High Court Judge. It cannot be said that the reductions we have suggested in the salaries of the Commander-in-Chief and of the members of Council will tend to make these offices less enviable or less dignified than they are at present, or that they will be less sought after hereafter than they have been hitherto. The sums we have named are still higher than those of any office in the Presidency. In making these recommendations, it should not be supposed that we lose sight of the fact that the fall in the value of the rupee has done that which an actual curtailment of the salaries would do, and that the proposed reduction, accompanied by the depreciated value of the rupee, would be doubly disadvantageous. There is, we admit, much force in this. But the financial circumstances of the country must also be seriously taken into account. India cannot afford to live beyond its means. If she does she must sink more and more into the mire of debt. As observed by the late Prof. Fawcett, the difficulties which must always be encountered by a Government in carrying out a policy of economy are sure to be most formidable, but the Government of India will find that the task which they have undertaken is rendered much more easy if they are able to give proofs that, in order to secure a reduction of expenditure, they do not shrink from encountering the opposition of those whose influence will enable them to make their complaints heard. If a more economical administration of the country is the true object of the present enquiry, the Committee must be prepared for unpopularity. But this should not deter them from doing their duty to the State.

WE do not know who is responsible for it, but the success which crowns every effort to put the Volunteers in an awkward position in Proclamation Day Parades, Birthday Parades, and assemblies of this sort, is unvarying and peculiar. This year it appeared, until the last moment, to be a settled thing that the local corps would take no part in this morning's Birthday parade. This, in fact, had been unofficially made public on what was virtually official information, and though it seemed a poor compliment to the corps to omit them from the programme, the arrangement had this in its favour, that it guaranteed them against a repetition of a much worse compliment that was paid to them last year, when they were marched off the parade ground while the remainder of the troops were marching past for the second time. The pity is that the authorities—whomsoever that very general term may include—were not a little earlier in finally determining whether the Volunteers should have a place in the programme or not, and that it was not until it was too late to make the announcement in the ordinary way, in the newspapers, that the order could be issued for this morning's parade. An order made known to individual volunteers as best it could be late on Saturday night is as likely as not to result this morning in a fine array of skeleton companies, and if that is the case, the cause must be sought elsewhere than in the indifference of the corps to turn out. The truth seems to be that the good-will with which the Volunteer movement is regarded in India is, outside the higher Governmental circles, of a somewhat platonic sort, finding its most convenient expression in ingenious ways of inflicting inconvenience.

THE sad intelligence has reached His Excellency the Governor at Mahableshwar of the death of the Dowager Lady Reay, who expired at the Hague on Saturday last. According to "Burke," the late Baron Reay married on 27th October 1837, Mary-Catharine-Anne-Jocoba-Fagel, and the present Governor of Bombay is the eldest and sole survivor of the three children by that union. Her ladyship, who has survived her husband little more than ten years, had attained a ripe age.

THE Finance Committee, who are still engaged in making preliminary enquiries at Simla, will, it is expected, commence visiting the headquarters of the Provincial Governments at about the end of July. The order in which they will make their visits has not yet been decided upon.

WE understand that Col. Watson, Political Agent, Kathiawar, has applied for six months' furlough. This is a much shorter period than was anticipated, and will probably result in the acting appointment being given to the senior local officer, Colonel Nutt an arrangement which will give much satisfaction in the province.

BETEL-NUT AS AN OBJECT OF TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has for several years appeared to me to be extraordinary that during times when the financial prospects of the Empire are constantly in a state of crisis, it has not occurred to any of our budget-makers, financial advisers or others, to fill depleted treasuries with the produce of a just and legitimate tax on betel-nut.

It is possible that there are insuperable objections in the way of the effective working of such a tax; but I believe that these objections, if they exist, do not lie upon the surface; and I should be glad to hear them categorically stated with a view to examining their validity.

Superficially betel-nut is a legitimate object of taxation. It is a pure luxury, much more so at any rate than salt, and I consider more so than opium.

The income to be derived from a judiciously imposed tax on this article would certainly be large; and any difficulties that may be in the way of collection cannot properly be appreciated till we have heard what they are. *Prima facie* it is not easy to understand why collection should be proportionately more difficult in respect to this tax than it is found to be in other and far less remunerative departments of our scheme of Indian revenue.

As to the sentimental side of the question, the interested outcry of our native fellow-subjects would probably be as loud as it certainly would be unjust. The European official is already taxed precisely, or very nearly to the extent of the depreciation in the rupee. Since we are compelled to purchase four-fifths of the commodities and all the luxuries of our life from the English market out of a salary which bears no proportion in reality to its nominal value, nor to the value it was intended to have when salaries were fixed and covenants formed on the basis of promises having these salaries for their consideration. In addition to this we pay an income-tax which, while it produces, as far as Government servants are concerned, an infinitesimal revenue, excites a wholly disproportionate feeling of hardship and discontent. As a matter of fact, I apprehend there can be no argument against the assertion that a rich native does not contribute any thing like a proportionate amount of his means in taxation to that contributed by his British fellow-subject. Yet in spite of this being, as I believe it is, the case, I can readily anticipate the howl of the indignation that would greet the inauguration of the measure I propose. I can imagine I hear all the hackneyed and offensive cries of the less intelligent native thinly veneered with an affectation of English customs, chief amongst which is the determination to perish (vicariously for choice) sooner than stand by without a protest, while the glorious liberties of the Indian people are trodden under foot by rapacious and interested alien bureaucrats. Of course, we should be told that while our own shoulders groan under the feather weight of an Income Tax, we are for shifting incalculable burdens on to the already bowed backs of our long-suffering Aryan brethren; that in a word we have no bowels of compassion, no sympathy, no sense of justice, nothing but a perverse determination to make every one suffer, so we ourselves escape an inconvenience. But I take leave to think that this line of argument, if we can dignify it so far, is scarcely tenable. It is the Baboo and the Bania, as a rule, who escape the burden of all direct taxation, and pay in proportion to their means an infinitesimal share of indirect taxation. Yet it is just these classes who are the first to shriek, and tear their hair, and bewail the decadence of justice and impartiality when it seems likely that their pockets are to be approached. In such rhodomontades the down-trodden ryot is generally cast for a leading character—the puppet in the front rank to enlist sympathy, and ultimately conduce to staving off the evil hour from the astute Bania or Brahmin or whoever it may be pulling the strings in the background. Yet I believe that the ryot, if his views were ever to receive genuine expression, would not of his own accord throw in his lot with the intelligent band of agitation-mongers, who so persistently use his name, his sorrows, and his virtues in the teast of declamation against his best friends. Enough of this, however. I have myself always endeavoured to keep in as close touch as may be with the native feeling by which I happen to find myself surrounded. I do not profess to adhere to that creed, popular at present, that our educated native is equal in ability, disinterestedness, patriotism, political morality and most of the other virtues to any six average English bureaucrats; neither by any means do I despise the native after the fashion of the opposite school. I am an advocate me[illegible] fair play in this particular matter. My idea i[illegible] as the case stands at present the Englishma[illegible] disproportionately taxed, and I propose a tax whi[illegible] *primâ facie*, appears to me to fulfil all the conditio[illegible] of a theoretically excellent and legitimate tax. [illegible] will, it is true, fall upon the native community exclusively. But as the object of it is a pure luxury, and one that could easily be dispensed with, a light tax ought to entail no hardship whatever. Those who consider the luxury worth indulging in at the slight extra cost, we may be well assured, can easily afford the indulgence; those who cannot afford it must forego it, as all classes in England have to do, not only with such superfluous luxuries as betel-nut, but with many articles that are, as it were, *quasi* necessaries.

So much for the sentimental side of the question. Touching objections theoretical or practical that may arise from the financial point of view, nothing can be said until we are in possession of more definite information. It may be that the scheme can be demonstrated on closer examination to be altogether chimerical; but it is one of such fair promise that I should at any rate be glad to see it fairly discussed.—Yours, &c., C. S.

SHOES FOR THE NATIVE SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article of this morning regarding what should be the most suitable form of the shoe for the native soldier, allow me to state the result of my experiments in the matter for such use as the authorities might deem of use to make of it. I know nothing of military life or requirements, but my effort has been to combine the tightness and strength of the European boot with the softness and ease of the native shoe, and I think I have at some cost and trouble solved the question with some success, at least as regards civil needs.

The form which is most comfortable to the foot is that of the native sandal, broad at the toes and narrow at the heel, of the exact contour in fact of the natural foot. Now if the English shoe—not the boot—be given this form, and a single lappet be attached to the heel, as in the Punjabi or Hindustani shoe, you have all the modifications needed. The elastics with the lappet will enable the wearer to put it on and off and prevent it from slipping out even while he is walking on soft ground or in mud, as was found to be the case with the present shoe of the soldier in the march-past ceremony of the last Camp of Exercise at Delhi. The leather may come up to the full extent of the instep and height of the heel without fear of those sores which now are so common with the sepoy. I see from your article that Colonel Babington proposes to lengthen the front, so as to form a tongue to protect the front of the foot. This is no doubt required in the case of the soldier, and may be added to the modification I suggest, which, moreover, would dispense with the complicated addition of canvas and *patti* which forms a part of his plan. No lace, too, would be required, and its adjustment would often prove as awkward, and interfere with the wearer's movements. I therefore think my plan deserves to be considered along with that of Colonel Babington.—Yours, &c.,

May 22. A CIVIL NATIVE.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 22.—The barometer has fallen almost everywhere, most at Madras and Negapatam. There is a small disturbance apparently existing off the south-east coast of the peninsula. Winds westerly at Colombo, south-easterly at Negapatam, still southerly head of Bay. Easterly winds in the Upper Provinces, southerly to easterly in the Central Provinces, westerly in Rajputana. Bombay, and the Deccan. Weather cloudy and showery in the Konkan, Madras, and Burma, generally clear elsewhere. Temperature has fallen slightly at Bombay and generally risen elsewhere. Highest yesterday 112 at Hoshangabad and Jacobabad. Rain to-day:—Moulmein, 5 inches; Satara 1½ inches; Salem, Mercara, and Dubri below 1 inch.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Radical and Home Rule members of Parliament are combining to prolong the debate on the Home Rule Bill in the belief that such a course may improve the chances of the second reading.

GREECE AGAIN ARMING.

ATHENS, MAY 21.

The orders given by the Greek Government for the demobilisation of the Greek Army have been countermanded, and Greek troops have again been ordered to the frontier.

ATHENS, MAY 22.

The fighting on the Greek frontier again proves to have been the result of a misunderstanding on both sides. A apologies have been exchanged, and the affair has been amicably arranged.

FIGHTING RENEWED ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

ATHENS, MAY 23. MORN.

The fighting on the Greek frontier, which had temporarily ceased, was renewed yesterday afternoon along the whole line, and heavy skirmishing is now going on. Many have been wounded on both sides.

The agitation in favour of war is increasing here, and the greatest excitement prevails.

THE ARMS ACT AND PATWARI BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ULUBERIAH, MAY 23.

A great meeting of ryots was held this day at Uluberiah, attended by upwards of fifteen thousand people, both Zemindars and ryots. The Mahomedans heartily co-operated. Processions came from Khalore, Bagnau, Guzeerpore, Baneswarpore, Hatooriah, Baniban, and Fuleswar. The reconstitution of the Arms Act and Patwari Bill was strongly condemned. The resolutions were moved by Mr. Mandas, and carried unanimously. A branch of the Indian Association was inaugurated.

A CYCLONE AT MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

A cyclone burst upon Madras to-day up to eight this morning. The sea was quite smooth by twelve, but a strong gale was blowing, and several steamers in the harbour were sent to sea at 4 o'clock. The native barque Runganaikaloo, about three hundred tons, left her anchorage, and fouled another barque, which lost her masts in the collision. The former then drifted on to north-east groin of the breakwater and became a total wreck. Some catamaran men ashore, prompted by large rewards, put off through the heavy sea and picked up several of the crew, several were lost; and at 5-30, another native barque, the Nonpareil, four hundred tons, got adrift, and likewise struck the north groin, becoming a total wreck. Ten of the crew were saved, and a few others lost. The wind and sea are still heavy now, at 9 o'clock, and three large sailing vessels in the Roads are in a dangerous position. The symptoms to-day are very similar to those preceding the disastrous cyclone in May, 1872, but the present cyclone seems local, as no heavy weather is reported from other coast ports.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Lieutenant P. Gordon is appointed to the Assam Commission.

Mr. Boyne is appointed Junior Secretary to the Commissioner of Burma, consequent on the furlough of Mr. Mallet.

In the Geological Department, Messrs. Hughes, Hackett and Jones officiate in the higher grades.

Lieutenant Bell officiates as 2nd in Command of the Mhairwara Battalion, during the furlough of Major Smith. Lieutenant Jones officiates as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Bell.

Surgeon Mullane is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkund Agency.

Lieutenant Woodward, Border Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Mr. W. Carter, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is permitted to retire.

Mr. G. Anderson has been appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer Railways, Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MAY 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Amphitrite, from China, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 21.

The City Line steamer City of Khios arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 21.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left here at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, MAY 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Berenice, which left Bombay on the 16th instant, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 22.

H. M. S. Osprey, from Bombay arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Total week's sales of Cotton	57,000 bales.
" " Surats	4,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	63,000 "
" " Surats	12,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	630,000 "
" " Surats	52,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	17,000 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a higher tendency. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	70½
4½ "	"	73¾
3 "	Consols for account	101½
3½ "	Sterling Loan	102
4½ "	French Rentes	109
Bar Silver		45 5-16

Arrivals.—Inchgarvi.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Adelaide (South Africa) at noon on the 24th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, May 22.

10 p.m.	84·2

SUNDAY, May 23.

6 a.m.	84·0
10 a.m.	88·3
2 p.m.	89·6
4 p.m.	89·2

THE new tramway line as far as Lall Baug, Parel, was opened for public use on Saturday last.

RAIN fell again in Bombay on Saturday morning and last night, the showers being shorter than that of Thursday night, and barely laying the dust. There seems little doubt that the burst reported from Colombo is a genuine commencement of the monsoon. The Ceylon papers of a fortnight since mention that a strong steady breeze had relieved the island in part of the sweltering weather experienced for some weeks past. There had then been rain in certain parts, but none in the town and suburbs.

AT the eleventh hour orders have been issued giving to the Bombay Volunteers an opportunity of taking part in the celebration of the Queen-Empress' Birthday. Considering that the parade is fixed for six o'clock this morning at the Gymkhana, we are afraid that with the lateness of the notice, there will be very little chance of the regiment mustering in any strength. It is notified that Major Wyer will take command in the absence of Major Fraser Hore. We are asked to mention that the time of the gathering of Hindoos at the Mahadeo Baug has been changed from 8 a.m to 3 p.m.

H. E. THE MINISTER OF HYDERABAD has made a grant of Rs. 500 towards defraying the cost of the English translation of the "Mahabharata," published by Babu Protapa Chandra Roy, under the auspices of the Datarya Bhenata Karyalaya of Calcutta.

THE Hongkong police have discovered the existence of a regular system of forging bank notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The notes were forged on the adjoining mainland of China and uttered in Hongkong. They were very good imitations and would easily deceive natives, who, of course, use the notes largely. One man who has been arrested on a charge of uttering the notes has been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

ACCORDING to the Allahabad paper, the Government of India has decided to reduce the 2nd class arsenal at Mhow to the footing of a 2nd class depôt, and on the other hand to establish a 2nd class arsenal at Quetta.

THE expeditionary party ordered to explore the Upper Burma ruby mines never started owing to the cholera in the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, from which regiment the main body of the troops was to have been drawn.

NOTICE is given in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the sixth sale of opium, the provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday, the 3rd June 1886, at 11 a.m., and will comprise 4,500 chests, *viz.*:—Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, 2,350 chests, and opium manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory, 2,150 chests—total, 4,500 chests.

THE report of the Committee, consisting of General Hancock, Mr. Molesworth, and Mr. O'Callaghan, on the railway route over the Khojak, expresses the opinion that the easiest way would be found just a little north of the present road over the Khojak, where a tunnel would be made 800 feet from the summit, and surveys of this route are now in hand. In Peshin the earth-work of the railway is finished to Said Ahmed, where the fortified camp is to be. The rails will be laid there by August. On the Hurnai route rails are laid within eight miles of Hurnai.

JUDGE DENNY, late U. S. Judge at Shanghai, and now the Foreign Adviser to the Corean Government, has arrived at his post. Great things are hoped for from his advent. He is the successor of Herr von Mollendorff. A correspondent to the *China Mail* points out that Japan now addresses Corea as a tributary state, that China's influence over the Hermit Kingdom seems to be increasing, and that the Russian boundary question is still open.

THE decision that military officers shall be assessed the Income Tax on all sums received by them from private sources in India will, the Lahore paper thinks, give rise to considerable heartburning and unpleasantness. The defining section of the Act says distinctly that, "Income means income and profits accruing and arising or received in British India;" and therefore, till the Act is amended, or the Governor-General in Council exercises his prerogative of excusing military officers as a class, there is nothing to be done but to assess them on such moneys as they may receive from home, even though these moneys may have paid income tax there also. It falls rather hard on the subaltern whose "allowance" is the one thing that keeps him from going utterly to the bad, and allows him to indulge withal in an extra polo pony, or even a decent pig-sticker. Such allowance really more resembles pocket money at school than the euphonious "income arising, accruing or received in British India."

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from Dibrugarh on the 19th instant says:—At 11-40 a.m. to-day a severe shock of earthquake was felt here. It lasted about forty seconds, and its direction was from west to north-east. The Dibrugarh court-house is cracked in several places. The parsonage chimney has partially collapsed. All the natives ran out of the Court. On Thursday a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Assam.

THE Bill which Sir Steuart Bayley has introduced into Council regarding the Indian Museum is a very small measure. It appears that the trustees of the Museum in Calcutta have agreed to take charge of the economic and art-ware collections of the Bengal Government, which have hitherto been under separate management. For this reason the Bengal Government wish to be represented on the Museum Committee, and to do this the Government of India have to legislate in order to add to the number of the trustees. There is also a subsidiary arrangement by which the trustees are to make over certain land to the Bengal Government, who undertake to provide the Committee in return with the requisite accommodation. The fact of the constitution of the Museum having been established by law renders legislation necessary to carry out what would otherwise be an ordinary matter of executive arrangement.

WITH regard to the striking of the Venetia on a reef near Tanabé, in the Kii Channel, at a spot between seventy and eighty miles from Kobe, after leaving that port for Yokohama, the *Japan Mail* says that Captain Clement, and Mr. Davison, the pilot, will have to answer certain interrogatories at a court of inquiry. The steamer Moray, Captain Duncan, which left Kobe after the Venetia, discovered the latter vessel in her unfortunate position, and took off her passengers and mails and brought them on, Captain Duncan reporting the Venetia to be badly on shore, but added that, being well protected, if bad weather arose she would not be in imminent danger. Captain Clement reported to the P. & O. agent that the ship was making no water, and that when lightened she would come off at high tide. This latter view turned out to be correct for, after cargo had been got out, the Omi Maru, Captain Swain, hauled the Venetia off, when she anchored to get in trim, ultimately steaming into Yokohama, and finally down to Yokosuka, where she was docked. The P. & O. agency acted very promptly in the matter, assistance being sent from Kobe in a very short space of time. Mr. deRusett in the meantime went down to Yokosuka and made arrangements for the vessel to be docked, an agreement also being entered into for the passengers and cargo to be forwarded by another line if necessary. But through the indefatigable exertions of the agent and his staff, and the fact that the Venetia was not detained in the docking operations, the Company were enabled to get their own steamer again on the line, and, by making the voyage direct to Hongkong from Yokohama to take their passengers and cargo down in time for transhipment to the Hydaspes, the homeward bound mail steamer.

IN the United States, the best tobaccos are from valley districts. The climate has to be damp, but a long continuance of sunshine is not required. A recent Government inquiry into the growth of tobacco shows that, while the tobacco-plant exhibits a great facility in adapting itself to various soils and climates, its cultivation is practically restricted to sixteen States. In the last census year the total crop produced was 472,661,158 lbs.

THE Germans are no lovers of curious and bric-a-brac. Not long ago they almost refused to look at a sword supposed to have belonged at some time or other to Marshal Blucher, when it was offered at public auction. The other day a parcel of highly-interesting relics of Goethe and Schiller were knocked down for no more than an old song. The lot comprised such treasures as a lock of Schiller's hair, Goethe's signet-ring, and a cup doubly hallowed by the fact that it had been the property of Goethe and a present from the Grand Duke Carl August.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th instant:—

THE INCREASED CONSOLIDATED RATE.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 12th May, intimating that the general consolidated rate having this year been increased by ¾ per cent., the amount of consolidated rate payable by the Trust for 1886-87 is Rs. 1,76,302.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE DAMAGE TO THE BRITANNIA.

Considered letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., dated 23rd March, asking that notwithstanding the clause in their Act which frees them from responsibility, the Trustees will consent to pay a portion if not the whole of the amount of the damage done to the Britannia while entering Prince's Dock in charge of Harbour Master Smith. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th May, forwarding letter from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., asking to be furnished with a copy of the report of the committee in the case of the s. s. Britannia, and recommending that the request be complied with.

Resolution.—Messrs. Graham and Co. should be informed that under section 87 of the Port Trust Act the Trustees are not responsible in the case referred to. A copy of the report of the committee on the accident to the Britannia may be supplied to Messrs. Graham and Co. as requested by them.

TRAFFIC AT THE BUNDERS.

Read memo. from the Collector of Customs, dated 10th May, forwarding copy of an order issued by him in order to give facilities to the export trade. He permits grain and seeds for export by square-rigged vessel to be shipped from the Firewood wharf on south side of Mody Bunder, and also from the Import Dutiable wharf on north side of Carnac Basin, whenever the Preventive Officer considers that this can be done without inconveniencing the import trade.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th May, stating that in consequence of the heavy exports from the Carnac and Mody bunders, the block of carts is so great that it forms an impediment in the way of an easy flow of traffic; that in order to relieve this he has, in anticipation of sanction, engaged four sepoys at Rs. 10 each up to 15th June, to which he asks sanction.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE IRON TRADE.

Read letter from certain iron merchants, dated 16th April, asking that the land hitherto occupied by them on the site of the old B. B. & C. I. Goods Station north of Carnac Overbridge be reserved for their use, and be not leased out for building purposes; further that the notices to remove already served on them by the Traffic Manager be withdrawn. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 27th April, recommending that a certain portion of the site of the old B.B. & C. I. Goods Station not already agreed to be leased, be reserved for the iron merchants, on condition that the portion referred to be accepted on a five years' lease by the iron merchants at a rent of Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th May, stating in reply to an enquiry made that the area now occupied by iron on the site referred to is 2,978 5-9 square yards, and that the area proposed to be reserved is approximately 4,259 square yards. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—So much of plots A and B on plan as is not tinted pink should be reserved for the iron trade, on condition that it is taken up on a five years' lease, within ten days of the offer being made to the merchants, the rent to be Re. 1½ per square yard per annum, being the same as for the first ten years of a fifty years' lease of the same land. Should the area referred to be more than the iron merchants require, the Trustees will not reserve for them, but will lease to any other applicant the area marked A, B, C, D, on plan already mentioned. The area to be leased to the iron merchants should include the roads between plots A and B and south of plot B. The attention of the Traffic Manager should be drawn to the fact that according to the plan the iron merchants have encroached on the Argyll footpath. This encroachment should not be continued under the proposed lease.

THE TOBACCO DEPARTMENT GODOWNS.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 9th April, enquiring whether the Trustees are willing to lease to the Tobacco Department the whole of the range of godowns to the west of Clive Road and next to the Musjid Bunder siding, already partially occupied by tobacco merchants, and if so, on what terms. The Collector states that it would be necessary to fence in a strip of, say, fifteen feet in width on the west side of the range, and to place one gate at the middle of the fence. He states that the partitions that divide the warehouses on the Eastern side of the range are in bad repair, and would have to be made stronger before the range could be taken over by the Tobacco Department; that a cross fence dividing into two the yard to the east would also be required, and that there may be other minor alterations. Submitted report by Traffic Manager, dated 19th April. Submitted memo from the Engineer, dated 7th May. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The Collector of Customs should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to lease to him for five years the godowns referred to, and to erect a fence nine feet high and a gate in the positions shown on the plan, at a monthly rent of Rs. 740, the Trustees maintaining the buildings and fences. Should the Collector wish the godowns to be sub-divided, this will be done by the Trustees at such further charge as the Engineer shall think proper.

LEASES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th May, submitting an offer from Mr. Moosajee Vulleejee, for a lease for fifty years of 322 square yards of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first ten years, Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for next ten years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years. He states that the applicant proposes to put up a building of two floors, and to spend on it Rs. 7,000.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted but on condition that Rs. 8,900 is spent upon the building, instead of Rs. 7,000 as proposed. The Traffic Manager should not in future forward applications for leases of land on the Elphinstone, Mody Bay, or Apollo Reclamation estates, unless the proposed expenditure at least equals the following rates, *viz.*:—For a single (ground) floor, Rs. 21 per square yard; for two floors, Rs. 31 per square yard; for three floors, Rs. 41 per square yard, and so on.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th May, submitting an offer from Hajee Adam Hajee Abba, to lease for fifty years 444 4-9 square yards of land on Apollo Bay Reclamation at the following rents:—For corner plot 355 5-9 square yards. For first ten years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum; for next ten years, Rs. 1¾ per square yard per annum; for remaining thirty years, Rs. 2½ per square per yard annum; for adjoining strip measuring 88 8·9 square yards, for first ten years, Re. 1 per square yard per annum; for next ten years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum; for remaining thirty years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to put up on 422 square yards a building of three floors and to spend on it Rs. 30,000.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed until next meeting, the applicant should meantime be asked whether he would be willing to build over the footpath, so as to make a covered arcade.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th May, submitting the following offers for a lease for fifty years of land on Imperial Mody Bay Estate:—1, Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry, 434 5-9 square yards; 2, Jumnadass Premjee, 152 5-9 square yards; 3, Kessowjee Essar, 152 5-9 square yards; 4, Canjee Lilladhur, 249 5-9 square yards; 5 Withuldass Nansey, 126 2-9 square yards; 6, Josee Bhaga Lilladhur, 190 6-9 square yards. The rents offered are as usual, *viz.*, for first ten years, Re. 1 per square yard per annum, for next 10 years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum; and for remaining thirty years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum. The first applicant desires the site applied for by Nos. 2 and 3 and part of that applied for by No. 4. As the applicants Nos. 2 to 6 already hold the eastern boulevard frontages, the Traffic Manager recommends that leases be granted to them rather than to No. 1.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, leases may be granted to applicants Nos. 2 to 5 as proposed. The elevation on the Fort Street side of Mr. Jumnadass Pranjee's building should be subject to the approval of the Trustees' Engineer.

THE MONSOON.

It was decided to hold the meetings of the Board during the monsoon months on Thursdays as in former years and at the usual hour.

PILOTAGE AND DOCK STATEMENTS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the tables:—

	For the week ending 15th May 1886.	For the week ending 15th May 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	26
" " out of "	27	25
" transported "	21	25
" attended to "	3	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For the week ending 14th May 1886.	For the week ending 14th May 1885.
Vessels entered	13	14
" left	14	10
" remaining in Dock	17	17

COLLISION BETWEEN RIVAL STEAMERS.

THE Marine Court re-assembled at the Police Court on Saturday, and continued its investigations into the circumstances connected with the collision between the Celerity and the Shastri. Mr. Little appeared for Government. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the captain and owner of the Celerity; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the captain and owner of the Shastri.

Jessmut Moria's examination continued. He said: On going into Dabool I hug the south shore, close to the Golkeshwar light. That is my invariable practice.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: If you saw a steamer's green light on your left hand side what would you do?

Witness: But I would never see one.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: But supposing you did?

Witness: It is impossible I would see it.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Very well, supposing you did so when at sea?

To the Court: I want to see if he has the barest elementary knowledge.

Witness: I would keep as much on my starboard side as I could. I would go to starboard.

The President: If you see red and green lights approaching you stem on, what would you do?

Witness: When I don't understand anything I would call the captain. (Laughter.)

The President: But supposing you did, which way would you go?

Witness: I would go to starboard.

Sheik Mahomed Essa, the chief engineer of the Shastri, said he held a first-class engineer's certificate from the Bombay Government granted eleven years ago. He received an order at 8-5 p.m., when leaving the Dabool Bunder, to go easy ahead. At 8-40 p.m. he was ordered to "stop her" and turn astern full speed. She was going 10 or 20 revolutions astern before the collision took place. He felt the shock in the engine room and stopped the engines, and then went full speed ahead until the Shastri went ashore, which was fifteen minutes after the collision. The captain ordered the engines to stop after the collision, and gave his orders through the telegraph. He received no order after the collision to go full speed astern.

By Mr. Russell: He received the order to go astern about ten minutes after the Oorun passed on his port-side.

How many revolutions does it take before the engines go astern full speed just after going easy ahead.

Witness: When she goes easy she makes 45, and 100 revolutions when full speed. She, in his opinion, was going astern at the time of the collision. He was going astern five minutes before he received the second order to stop.

By Mr. Rivett-Carnac: It is a fact that the engines take 100 revolutions astern before the steamer would stop her way when going full speed astern, after going easy ahead.

Q.—Did you hear your steamer's whistle at all?

Witness: I did hear our whistle at the time of the collision, but not before. I heard it only once. I did not hear the Celerity's whistle.

By Mr. Little: It did not even take a second to reverse his engines. He received the order to stop two minutes after the collision. He turned the engines astern with a wheel.

Gopi Bicka, a secunnie on the Shastri, said he was at the wheel when leaving Dabool on the 5th. He got the order from the captain to go by the shore on the starboard side. This order he received before they met the Oorun. He saw the light of another steamer after passing the Oorun. He saw the masthead light and then the red light; the latter was on his port-bow when he first saw it. He saw both red and white light together. He got no order from the captain. When both the red lights were clear to each other the Celerity showed her green light and then ran into the Shastri. He received no order from the captain. The Shastri blew her whistle once. It was after the Oorun passed, and before the collision. He did not know what minutes were and what time was.

By Mr. Russell: He kept close to the shore. It was a lie if any one said his captain was asleep at the time and the mate was in charge. The captain was on deck near the compass.

By Mr. Rivett-Carnac: The captain uses the whistle; it is near the wheel. After the whistle witness still kept on the same course. After the collision he turned round by the right.

The two men look-out of the Shastri were next called, and fully corroborated the above evidence.

Muccon Ramjee, serang of the Clerity, said: I hold no certificate of any kind. I was in the bows. I first saw the mast-head light of the Shastri; it was on our port side; then she ran into us. I was on the forecastle, and I next saw a green light. The collision occurred immediately afterwards, and I fell into the sea. It was about eight minutes after I saw the green light of the Shastri. The Golkeshwur light was on my starboard side. The sand was on my port side, the land was on the south side. I got back on board by a rope attached to the steamer. After the collision we went on to Dabool and anchored there. I did not see the Shastri after we parted from the collision.

Examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I have been going into the Dabool creek for the last 2½ years. The green light, when I first saw it, was three points on my port-bow. I only saw the red light at the time the collision took place.

Examined by Mr. Russell: All the time, until just before the collision, we showed our red light. I don't know if the Shastri's people saw our green light just before the collision. In coming to Bombay we went round the buoy a distance of a steamer's length or less. The Golkeshwar light was on the starboard quarter, and not direct astern. I did not notice how far off it was. I did not hear the Shastri whistle at all.

Gopal Dissa, tindal, said he was on the bridge at the time of the accident. They were not a great distance from the Dabool light.

The President: Which means anything from ten miles to one.

Witness: The masthead light was about three points on our port bow. We whistled once and again a second time. We then stopped and turned astern. I did not see anything, but at the collision I saw the red light.

Did you run into the other steamer, or did she run into you?

Witness: She ran into us. She brought her port bow right on our stem. We then went astern. I was on the port side, on the bridge. I did not see the buoy.

By Mr. Rivett-Carnac: We were going into the Dabool creek by the course we usually steer. That course is by the south shore.

By Mr. Russell: At the time of the collision the Celerity's head was pointing to the east shore, towards the hill between the light and the Unjenval Custom-house, nearer the Golkeshwar light than the Custom house. Her head was pointing S. E. by E.

The Court adjourned again till 2 p.m. on Tuesday, there being three more witnesses.

SOCIAL PURITY ALLIANCE.

A MEETING of the Social Purity Alliance was held in the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, on Saturday, 22nd, at which a large number of sailors and others were present.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay (president) took the chair, supported by the Rev. G. Bowen, vice-president, Rev. G. Ellison, Rev. F. Biscoe, and others. The president, in opening the meeting, explained the objects and need of the Bombay Social Purity Alliance. They were there to speak the truth about evils not generally spoken of in public, but deeply important in the interests of society. Sailors, he said, were peculiarly subject to temptation which residents who knew the places and had homes on shore were better able to resist. He urged them in God's name not to give way to these sins, which would bring discredit on themselves and the Christian nation to which they belonged.

The Rev. G. Bowen said the object of purity was the highest conception of man, and salvation was wrapped up in it, and it should be sought for by all men. With regard to the object of the society, he said that till lately a conspiracy of silence had been kept under the guise of false modesty on these questions which were deeply important to the human race, and to the real advancement of Christian civilization. They must face things as they are, and eradicate these evils, root and branch, from which society was so long and so heavily suffering. This could only be done by each one keeping himself pure, and sharing in the grand crusade of reform in morals. The Rev. W. G. H. Ellison next addressed the meeting. One of England's greatest poets had said—

"Vice was a monster of such hateful mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen.
But seen too oft familiar with the face,
We first pity, then acknowledge, then embrace."

It was the great evil of vice and immorality they were met to consider; though men might blush to own it, the path of duty was plain, and they were bound to face it. He was thankful that the first public lecture delivered at the Seamen's Institute was in defence of social purity and of the home. He considered that purity was the question upon which the great struggle of the coming age would be fought. A nation's greatness consisted in the purity of its morals, which was formed in the homes of the people, and the home-life depended greatly in the purity of individuals.

The speaker drew a vivid picture of Paris, that gay but sinning city, and he asked what was the reason of the decadence of a nation like the French, which for centuries had held the greatest, proudest name in Europe. The skeleton in the cupboard of French decadence was found in the statistics of vice, for in Paris alone there were over 150,000 legalised harlots. He did not doubt there were pure hearts and homes amongst the French peasantry especially; but it was true, that if God had made the country the devil appeared to have taken possession of the town. But he would cross the silver streak which separated French decadence from English greatness, and in London alone he found that statistics of vice revealed 80,000 fallen women. What did it all mean? It meant there were in that nation, which for the last three centuries had been at the head of the world in progress, enlightenment, and justice, many thousands of ruined homes and blasted lives, and recent revelations had shown an enormity of guilt which the nation blushed to own, and it had done much to depreciate English prestige abroad. In looking at India he found that the greatest stain upon the history of Indian-English conquest, was the fact that women were made the instrument of selfish lust, and Government had legalized guilt and increased the evil. Organized resistance must be the plan of the future, he said. He pleaded by the power of national instinct which they inherited from their ancestors, of whom Tacitus had said, "That the Teuton races were above all things moral and pure, and that women were revered amongst them." By the power of that Christianity which taught self-denial, and devotion, and care for the weak that touched humanity at the heart, still more by the sacred names of mother, sister, wife, and home, they should keep themselves pure and holy as true Englishmen. A Northern clan in ancient days had written on their shields "Tender and True," it should be the motto of the Social Purity Alliance of its every member. The struggle in the cause might be great. But the cause of good would prevail. They would find it true, in this crusade—

Some will love thee, some will hate thee,
Some will suffer, some will slight.
But cease from man and look above thee,
Trust in God and do the right.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—Bombay, which boasts of a high-sounding name, is in some respects so inferior to Calcutta and Madras, that it sometimes makes me ashamed to call myself a Bombayite. Take, for instance, the Victoria Gardens, and compare them with the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta and the People's Park at Madras. Look at the condition of the animals that are kept in our so-called public garden. If the authorities are not able to keep them in a better state, I would much rather see the establishment abolished. Why not levy a small fee from the sight-seers? Wealthy and well-to-do people rush off to the hills, but they must also bear in mind that there are millions of people who cannot afford to do so, and for whom there must be a place of recreation and rest.

PARSEE CHARITY.

WE are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Powalla has expressed his willingness to give a sum of Rs. 30,000 to the trustees of he Fort Gratuitous Dispensary for the purpose of providing a building for the institution. Mr. Jehangier Rustomji Mody has in a like manner offered to pay to Government Rs. 10,000, on certain conditions, for a charitable dispensary at Bandora.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

NEGLECT OF INDIAN INTERESTS.

THE Ministers have shown scandalous neglect in the matter of the serious loss to India through depreciation of silver. It is certainly not creditable to the administration of the poor but mighty British India. The question of how to remedy the frightful evil has been entrusted to the Finance Committee of Enquiry, which will bring no immediate relief to this country. This Committee has about ten or twelve big questions to solve, and they issue a report on one question every six months. It is very uncertain when they will be able to publish the report on depreciation of silver. The delay sinks the country deeper into ruin, and there appears to be no immediate chance of a relief.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. have received a telegram from Colombo that the monsoon has burst there. One swallow does not make a summer, nor one shower a monsoon. We must have the puccka May heat, and the S. E. winds and the change of colour in the sea before we could have the monsoon here. These have not appeared, which induces us to believe that the recent change in the weather is a mere play of the season. The wind still blows from the north-east, and the clouds do not come from the proper monsoon direction. The blossoms on the mango-trees have been late, and the flowers on the flame-of-the forest have just appeared, which, according to popular belief, are signs of the rains being still distant.—*Id.*

UNREFORMING BRAHMINS.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—Here is a nut to crack for advocates of education as the only means of effecting social reform amongst Hindus. The Nagar Brahmins of Gujarat are the most influential community in almost every respect. And they are so well "educated" as to boast of 98 per cent. of educated males and something like 94 per cent. of educated females amongst them—this, according to the Census Report referred to by the *Gujarati*, ninety-eight and ninety-four per cent. respectively! It means progress beyond the dream of the most sanguine educationist. And yet, what social advance have the Nagars made of late? Do they tolerate widow remarriage for instance, if they cannot practise it? Nothing of the kind. Why, they have not yet made up their minds to allow young men of promise to go to England for study. They have been thinking about it for years. Two years ago the Nawab Sahib of Junaghar established a few travelling scholarships on behalf of his Nagar subjects. But the scholarships still remain unutilized. The elders of the community promised to consider the proposal seriously, with the aid of their priests, and the youngsters indulged liberally in tall talk—"everything has been settled, the candidates are ready, a steamer has been chartered, with Hindu crew and other servants. It is a glorious day for India"—so wrote some of the Hindu papers. Two years have passed since, but the reformers and the crew and the servants, the priests and the elders, are making no signs. The idea is no doubt alive, but its realisation is probably as far off as it ever was. Our speculative friends are still speculating, dreaming, discussing—they are, in a word, *thinking*. When pressed hard, they turn round covering their own weaknesses under the virtues of their remote progenitors—those "Aryan heroes" who did this, that, and the other thing, when the ancestors of the Briton "painted their skins" and otherwise lived as savages. The Nagars of Gujarat are, on the whole, a splendid race, highly developed both in body and in mind. Sooner or later they may venture out on the seas under prescribed rules. They may also pick up cricket and cycling in the course of the century. But as for social reform, and widow marriage specially, it is useless speaking to them. Individual effort is altogether beyond them, placed as they are at a cruel disadvantage for such effort. The pity of it is that they don't speak out, because they fear it would make them look so foolish. A race of born scholars and politicians, so to say, not able to mend their marriage customs when they are convinced of the necessity of reform! How odd! But how true, nevertheless!

YOUNG BENGAL.

Native Opinion, in commenting upon our recent denial of one of the inventions of the Calcutta Vernacular Press, says:—Young Bengalese are rather more severely handled than they deserve. Of the "Itching of the ear and the reckless pen," they may be more or less guilty, but those who accuse them of "unveracity" or a seditious propaganda must, in the first instance, try to find out the real offender or offenders. Granting for argument's sake that young Bengal is offensive, which is not really the case, who is it that has goaded them on to this fury of retaliation? Honesty would point to the attitude of the Anglo-Indian Press of Northern India, and of the majority of the European community there. Young Bengal is the theme of their not unfrequent offensive caricature, and any movement in the direction of national unity is to them a curse. What we say is sufficiently illustrated by the view taken by the generality of the Anglo-Indian Press about the National League recently founded. The League contains some of the most trusted and influential of our leaders, and yet it has come to be looked upon with suspicion. Can it ever be supposed that men like Maharaja Jotendra Mohan Tagore would ever do anything that would prove mischievous to themselves and the foundations of the Empire? It is a pity the new League should come to be viewed in this light when its avowed object is national progress allied with the permanence of the British rule in India. We believe the Anglo-Indian Press of Northern India along with the majority of the same community are more largely responsible for this state of affairs than young Bengal, whose devoted head is made the butt-end of all adverse and derogatory criticism.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE *Mahratta* says:—The *Bombay Gazette* gives a flat contradiction to the rumour that a rumour had been addressed to the Home Government by the Government of India on the subject of checking the present political activity here. Well, after this denial it would be madness to persist in believing the story. But we must take the opportunity to plead the cause of those who believed in it. Has the conduct of Lord Dufferin been such as to leave no ground for the suspicion of such a nature? What practical good has he done to India? Has he taken measures to lessen the burden on the overloaded shoulders of the poor Indian ryot? Has he improved the relations of the Paramount Power with the Native States? Has he increased the powers of the latter or done anything to secure their good-will? Has he done anything towards improving the gloomy prospects before Indian finance? To take the latest case, has he introduced into conquered Burma a form of Government likely to conciliate the dissatisfied people? What solution has he offered of the problem of the day—the ruin of Native arts and industries? It may be allowed that he has had no time to do all this. But still he should have done something to secure the confidence of the people—something practical. Speeches are good in their way. But we natives of India have lost our faith in them. We have learnt that sweet words are intended to make many a bitter pill go down. We are not prejudiced. We are open to conviction. Let any one show what good he has done, and we shall call him good; until then we can not but feel disappointed and call to memory with fond regret the last administration.

THE WORLD UPON WHEELS.

THE following article in the *Daily News* on the new style of locomotion will derive additional interest from the fact that a cycling club has recently been established in Bombay:—

An extremely interesting phase of our social life is this cycling development. It is interesting in many ways. The rapidity of it has been very remarkable. Most of us who can look back twenty years can remember the curious puzzled interest with which we saw the first bicyclist wobble by on his precarious-looking perch. Practically within fifteen years a new industry has sprung up, affording occupation, it is now computed, for not much less than 50,000 people in one way or another. Coventry, it is hardly an extravagance to say, has derived a new lease of commercial life from its having had the good fortune to have been the first to take up the manufacture of the new machines. It is believed that there are now not less than half a million of bicycles and tricycles in the United Kingdom and there are somewhere about 200 manufactures of them. Not only has a most important new industry thus been created, but a very remarkable organization has sprung up for the promotion and development of this novel system of travelling. Cyclists are now a powerful body, numbering among them people of all ranks in society, and capable of exerting at least one very important influence throughout the country. Gradually but very effectually they appear to be taking the place of the old coaching system, as regards the maintenance of roads all over the kingdom. Indeed it is more than probable that they will exert a more extensive influence than the coaches did in this respect, since their wanderings are not confined to the main highways. The coaching system is no doubt dead and done with. The attempted resuscitation during recent years has been nothing more than a pleasant fad; and even as a fad it is not flourishing, as this year's list of coaches shows. With the abondonment of the roads by the coaches road-making and road-repairing has become in many parts of the kingdom almost a lost art. It is said that just recently, in a locality not a great way from Birmingham, there were found to be in charge of roads several "surveyors" who had never heard of Macadam. By the way it throws a very interesting light on the merits of our local government to learn that in the course of the same inquiry which brought these fossil surveyors to light it was found that a road three miles long was in charge of no less than six separate authorities. In all parts of the country the condition of the highways has assumed an importance such as it seemed probable it would never again possess after the old coaching days. On many of the roads most frequented bycyclists finger-posts giving directions and cautions have been established for their special benefit, and in not a few instances the old country inns have been resuscitated into something of their old activity and prosperity by this new development.

It is reckoned that there are about 800 cycling club scattered over the kingdom. By far the largest is the Cylists, Touring Club. This formed so recently as 1878, now numbers over 21,000 members, and has become not only a very extensive, but a most elaborately-organized institution, with branches in the Unted States, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Canada, Denmark, and Switzerland. In all the principal towns of this kingdom and in many of the chief towns of the foreign countries mentioned, they have their "consuls," who are to do for members of the club arriving in their vicinity pretty much what our Governmental Consuls do for Britons abroad—give them, that is to say whatever help or direction they may need. Besides this, the kingdom is mapped out into so many districts, and at the head of each district is a chief consul. In every important town they have also a repairer officially appointed for setting right anything that may be amiss with machines; and the members of the club have their own hotels at which, if they choose to resort there, they may get accommodation at a fixed and moderate tariff. This Cyclists' Touring Club has its own uniform, and its badges, its own handbook and guide, and its own admirably conducted *Monthly Gazette*, of which every member gets a copy.

This club is an association of individuals. The National Cyclists' Union is an association of clubs, and numbers about 10,000 members. In friendly conjunction with each other these two societies look after the cyclists' interests in every possible way. The Union—which, by the way, has a considerable cyclists' library at its head headquarters in Basinghall-street—has lately been taking counsel's opinion as to wheelmen's rights on highways, and they are prepared to enforce them and to protect their members whenever and wherever their rights may be infringed in the course of their peregrinations. The two associations usually manage to make their influence felt in the framing of all local bye-laws affecting their members, who but for this united action would often find themselves in serious difficulties. For instance, not a great while ago some of the Cornish magnates sought to lay down the law that cyclist should presume to travel over their roads without carrying a bell at least four inches in diameter, and which he was to ring at all times both by day and night. The representatives of the two leading associations had an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon this ingenious bye-law when submitted to the local Government Board for approval, and of course got it modified. Union in these matters as in most others is strength. and the strength of the wheeling world seems to be growing in many ways.

The past five years have witnessed a very remarkable addition to this strength. Up to five years ago, although great things had been done with bicycles, the tricycle was in a very crude and unworkable form. The Coventry Machine Company had nothing that weighed less than 120lb. or 130lb., and the things were constructed on a principle now admitted to be very faulty. The consequence was that those who could not venture to mount the bycycle had nothing but a heavy and laborious machine at command—heavy and laborious. that is to say, compared with what has since been produced. But tricycles are now not very greatly inferior in power to the bicycle nor are they very much heavier. They are now made from 70 to 80lb. in weight, and it is said that practised wheelmen can do 230 miles in 24 hours, the corresponding bicycle run being about 260 miles. In the early days of tricycles there clung to them a good deal of the prejudice that had attached to the old velocipede, and something perhaps of the redicule that caricaturists had thrown at the hobby horse. They were too undeniably hard to work, and for a long time walking seemed on the whole preferable. The prejudice, has however, of late very rapidly given way, and tricycles are now in grerter request than bicycles, in which also wonderful improvements have been effected. The bicycles makers used to think they did well if they kept their weight down to a pound to the inch in diameter. A bicycle with a wheel 54 inches in diameter that is to say, would weigh 54lb. Now they have machines 56 inches in diameter, weighing 21lb. Teey are their lightest racing bicycles, with which, on a good track, a man may run at twenty miles an hour. Roadsters, of course, come somewhat heavier, but even in these in one way and another they have transformed the nature of the machine of late years. By way of illustrating the advance that has been made in cycling, we may point out that not so very long ago the famous feat of running from Land's End to John o'Groat's ordinarily took the best wheelman about three weeks. Such is the improvement in machines and in the capabilities of their riders that the journey is now sometimes made a little over six days.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OF M. PASTEURS'S PATIENTS.

ANOTHER of M. Pasteur's Russian patients, Euphrasie Ivanova, died of rabies on Friday night, April 23. This is the fifth death that has taken place among the different batches of Russians, amounting in all to forty persons, but in her case there is an essential difference which it is important not to overlook—namely, that she was not bitten by a wolf, but by a mad dog:—

"The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—It is true that she was only inoculated after a delay of a fortnight, but M. Pasieur has received and treated scores of persons who were bitten at remoter periods, and who all, with one exception, recovered, or at least did not go mad. Euphrasie Ivanova was about 62 years of age, and came from Bessarabia. The Paris papers without exception, have given her the imaginary name of Jovanowa Schtcherbakoff. The error in itself is of no material importance. The explanation, however, of how, it took place is curious enough. When the first symptoms of rabies were noticed on Friday morning she was taken by a doctor to the Salpetriere Hospital in a carriage. The official in attendance positively refused to admit her until a paper was filled up stating her name, age, place of birth, and parents' names. She was meanwhile waiting in the cab struggling against the action of the virus, and evidently unable to answer a question. The medical man being an *homme d'esprit* gave imaginary information to the employe, and by way of revenge made him take down the most difficult Russian name he could think of. Seven Kabyles from Algeria arrived this morning bitten by some rabid animal. When I saw them they were in the yard washing their feet under a tap. I gave one of them a cigarette, whereupon the others crowded around me and in broken but intelligible French asked for the same favour. They are not of Arabian stock, but rather resemble the Copts of Upper Egypt. They are handsomely draped in a very coarse kind of sack-cloth, which, I am told, is homespun. The Kabyle women do not drape artistically, but wear their clothes in a bundle, and are barefooted. When being inocculated they drew their burnous over their faces, in order, I believe, to aeoid the evil eye. A man now paces up and down the railing in front of M. Pasteur's and sells photographs of him and his

assistant, Dr. Grancher, at exorbitant prices to the grateful patients. I saw him make a lot of money in half an hour. Up to this afternoon 1829 cases undergone M. Pasteur's treatment. Prince Ghika's grand-daughter having been bitten has arrived to-night from Bucharest, accompanied by her parents. A telegram was received to-day at the laboratory from a doctor in Belgium announcing that a little girl, bitten by a dog presumably mad, was on her way to Paris. Another child from the province of Brabant has arrived. The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the sub-prefects of Holland that assistance will be granted to the victims of rabid dogs who are unable to pay their way to Paris.

HONOURS FOR A PARSI VOLUNTEER.

Among the passengers who left by the mail steamer Thames on the (23rd ult.) for Bombay was Mr. K. P. Mehta, probably the oldest and most respected and certainly the most popular member of the Parsee community. With Europeans, Mr. Mehta has been as great a favourite as with his own countrymen, and his connection with the Hongkong Volunteers has in no small degree contributed to this result. As a Volunteer, he was as ardently enthusiastic as the youngest man in the corps, and his proverbial geniality and kindness won the devoted attachment of every member. To prove their attachment, a number of the members subscribed for a small token of esteem to Mr. Mehta, and had the list been circulated as it might have been, it is almost certain that it would have been signed by all. As it was, a sufficient sum was raised for the purpose, and a handsome silver tankard was purchased. The presentation took place on Thursday afternoon in the office of Lieut. Holmes in the presence of a few of the subscribers. Lieut. Holmes opened the proceedings by explaining what had been done, and then Sergeant Tomlin, as the senior non-commissioned officer, made the presensation. In doing so, he expressed the warm esteem in which Mr. Metha was held by the whole corps, and concluded by saying that they all hoped he would return by next season in good health and spirits. Mr. Metha returned his thanks for the unexpected honour the non-commissioned officers and men had done him in a very feeling manner, and said he would always prize highly the token he had received from the members of a corps with which his connection had been of the most pleasant nature and in whose welfare he took the deepest interest. The tankard is mounted on a black ebony stand, and bears the following inscription:—'Presented to Quarter-Master Sergeant K. B. Metha, by the Hongkong Volunteers, April 22, 1886.' Yesterday, Mr. Metha received quite an ovation on embarking, nearly every member of the male Parsee community and a large number of Chinese and Europeans turning out to do him honour and wish him 'God speed.'—*China Mail.*

IN MEMORIAM.

"Winks," killed by bigger Dogs, 4th April, 1886.

Thy form was not of common clay;
 And now, I ween,
The spot where thou art laid away
 Will flourish green.
Thy very infancy was marked
 By length of (y)ears;
Of bigger dogs that bit and barked
 Thou hadst no fears,
For sport thou ever hadst an eye,
 And prowling cats;
And we recall with many a sigh,
 Thy love for rats.
Thou didst in party politics
 An interest take;
Especially when they were mixed
 With tea and cake.
And though at times you stooped to beg
 'Twas not from choice;
Stern duty bade you lift your leg,
 And "master's" voice.

* * * *

We grieve his life so soon should cease;
 And yet methinks,
We should rejoice; he takes in peace
 His "forty winks."

J. ROBERT HUTCHINSON in the *Scottish-In an.*

TALMAGE ON THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle recently, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preached a highly characteristic sermon on the subject of "The Newspaper Press an Ally of the Pulpit," taking for his text the first verse of the fifth chapter of Zachariah: "Behold a flying roll."

The flying roll of to-day, Dr. Talmage said, was the newspaper. In calculating the influences which affect society they could no more be ignored than the noonday sun or the Atlantic Ocean. Continuing, Dr. Talmage said:—

It is high time that I preach a sermon expressing my appreciation of what the newspaper press has done and is doing. No man, living or dead, is or has been so indebted to it as I am, for it gives me perpetual audience in every city, town and neighbourhood of Christendom, and I take this opportunity before God and this people to thank the editors and publishers, and compositors and proof-readers, and I give fair notice that I shall take every opportunity of enlarging this field, whether by stenographic report on the Sabbath, or galley proofs on Monday or previous dictation. I have said again and again to the officers of this church, Whoever else are crowded, don't let the reporters be crowded. Each responsible and intelligent reporter is ten or fifteen churches built on to this church. Ninety-five per cent. of the newspapers are now my friends, and do me full justice and more than justice, and the other five of the hundred are such notorious liars that nobody believes them. It was in self-defence that, sixteen years ago, I employed an official stenographer of my own, because of the appalling misrepresentations of myself and church. From that, things have miraculously changed, until now it is just as appalling in the marvellous opportunity opened.

The newspaper, Mr. Talmage said, was the great educator of the nineteenth century—book, pulpit, platform, forum all in one. There was not an interest, religious, literary, commercial, scientific, agricultural or mechanical, that was not within its grasp, while all our churches, schools, colleges asylums and art galleries feel the quakings of the printing press. Mr. Talmage referred briefly to the introduction of newspapers into Italy, England and France, and said that looking at that history, he found no difficulty in accounting for the world's advance.

Four centuries ago, said Mr. Talmage, in Germany, in courts of justice, men fought with their fists to see who should have the decision of the court, and if the judge's decision was unsatisfactory, then the judge fought with counsel. Many of the lords could not read the deeds of their own estates. What has made the change? Books, you say. No, sir! The vast majority of citizens do not read books. Take this audience, or any other promiscuous assemblage, and how many histories have they read? How many treatises on constitutional law or political economy, or works of science? How many elaborate poems or books or travel? How much of Boyle, or De Tocqueville, Xenophon, or Herodotus, or Percival? Not many! In the United States, the people would not average one such book a year for each individual!

Next to the Bible, Mr. Tamalge declared that the source of all this intelligence was the newspaper—swift-winged and everywhere present, flying over the fence, shoved under the door, tossed into the counting-house, laid on the work-bench, hawked through the cars. All read it—white and black, German, Irishman, Swiss, Spaniard, American, old and young, good and bad, sick and well, before breakfast and after tea, Monday morning, Saturday night, Sunday and week-day; and he considered it the grand agency by which the Gospel is to be preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the world raised, heaven rejoiced, and God glorified. There were only two kinds of newspapers—one good, very good; the other bad, very bad. On this subject Mr. Talmage discoursed as follows:—

The one paper is the embodiment of news, the ally of virtue, the foe of crime, the delectation of elevated taste, the mightiest agency on earth for making the world better. The other paper is a brigand amid moral forces; it is a beslimer of reputation, it is the right arm of death and hell, it is the mightiest agency in the universe for making the world worse and battling the cause of God. The one an angel of intelligence and mercy, the other a fiend of darkness. Between this Archangel and this Fury is to be fought the great battle which is to decide the fate of the world. The great Armageddon of the nations is not to be fought with swords, but with steel pens; not with bullets, but with type; not with cannon, but with lightning perfecting presses, and the Sumters and the Moultries and the Pulaskis and the Gibraltars of that conflict will be editorial and reportorial rooms of our great newspaper establishments. Men of the press, under God you are to decide whether the human race shall be saved or lost. God has put a more stupendous responsibility upon you than upon any other class of persons.

Notwithstanding all the position and influence gained by the men of the press, Mr. Talmage wanted to know how many words of sympathy they got during the course of a year? Not ten, while of words of excoriation and denunciation and hyper-criticism in the same time they had received ten thousand.

If you are a type setter and get the type in the wrong font, the foreman storms at you. If you are a foreman and cannot surmount the insurmountable and get the "forms" ready at just the time, the publisher denounces you. If you are a publisher and make mismanagement, then the owners of the paper will be hard on you for lack of dividend. If you are an editor and you announce an unpopular sentiment, all the pens of Christendom are flung at you. If you are a reporter you shall be held responsible for the indistinctness of public speakers, and for the blunders of type-setters, and for the fact that you cannot work quite so well in the flickering gaslight and after midnight as you do in the noonday. If you are a proof-reader, upon you shall come the united wrath of editor, reporter and reader, because you do not properly arrange the periods and the semicolons and the exclamation points and the asterisks. Plenty of abuse for you, but no sympathy. Having been in a position where I could see these things going on from year to year. I have thought that this morning I would preach a sermon on the trials of the newspaper profession, praying that God may bless the sermon to all those to whom this message may come, and leading those not in the profession to a more kindly and lenient bearing towards those who are.

Speaking of the trials of the newspaper profession, Dr. Talmage said:—

They are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office, day by day, go the weaknesses of the world, the vanities that want to be puffed, the revenges that want to be wreaked, all the mistakes that want to be corrected, all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent, all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns in order to save the tax of the advertising column, all the men who want to be set right who never were right, all the crack-brained philosophers, with story as long as their hair and as gloomy as their finger nails, in mourning because bereft of soap; all the itinerant bores who come to stay five minutes and stop an hour. From the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day by day, and the temptation is to believe neither in God, man nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in your profession there are some sceptical men. I only wonder that you believe anything. Unless an editor or reporter has in his present or his early home, a model of earnest character, or he throw himself upon the upholding grace of God, he must make temporal and eternal shipwreck.

Another great trial, Mr. Talmage said was inadequate compensation. People have no idea of the immense financial and intellectual exhaustion of the newspaper press. They grumble at five cents for a paper and want it for three; if they get it for three they want it for one. While some some newspaper people make fortunes, with the most of them it is a continual struggle for livelihood, and Mr. Talmage said he never felt glad when he heard that the price of a newspaper had gone down for that reason, and because no paper could be printed and sold for less than five cents a copy.

Another great trial was the diseased public appetite for unhealthy intelligence. People blame the newspapers for giving prominence to murders and scandals, which, Mr. Talmage said, the papers would not do if the public did not demand it. If there are no runaway matches, no broken-up families, no defamation of men in high positions, the paper is pronounced dull and insipid. Splendidly written editorials were skipped for divorce cases. Newspaper men are not fools. They know what the people want, and give it to them; and he believed that if nothing but pure and healthful newspapers were wanted none others would be printed, and that a convention of editors and reporters would unanimously declare in favor of publishing clean, high-toned, elevating newspapers, if the matter were left to them to decide.

Another temptation of the newspaper profession, continued Dr. Talmage, is the great allurement that surrounds them. Every occupation and profession has temptations peculiar to itself, and the newspaper protession is not an exception. The great draught, as you know, is on the nervous forces, and the brain is racked. The blundering political speech must read well for the sake of the party, and so the reporter or the editor has to make it read well, although every sentence was a catastrophe to the English language. The reporter must hear all that an inaudible speaker, who thinks it is vulgar to speak out, says, and it must be right the next morning or the next night in the papers, though the night before the whole audience sat with its hand behind its ear in vain trying to catch it. This man must go through killing night-work. He must go into heated assemblages and into unventilated audience rooms that are enough to take the life out of him. He must visit court-rooms, which are almost always disgusting with rum and tobacco. He must expose himself at the fire. He must write in fœtid alleyways. Added to all that, he must have hasty mastication and irregular habits. To bear up under this tremendous nervous strain they are tempted to artificial stimulus, and how many thousands have gone down under that pressure God only knows. They must have something to counteract the wet; they must have something to keep out the chill, and, after a scant night's sleep, they must have something to revive them for the morning's work. This is what made Horace Greeley such a stout temperance man, he told me, that he had seen so many of his comrades go down under that temptation.

Another great trial of the profession, Mr Talmage said, was the fact that everywhere they go they are looked upon in a professional light, and as in no way a part and parcel of the events in which they participate. Nobody preaches for them, but all preach at them, and they are not expected to be benefited by prayer or sermon, notwithstanding the fact that when they left the parental roof they came away with a father's blessing and a mother's prayer.

HAD SHAKSPEARE BEEN OF TO-DAY.

It is the dullest of the Inns of Court. This is our house. "First floor—Mr. John Briggs; Mr. Henry Jenkins, Commissioner for Oaths. Second floor—Smith and Gregory, Solicitors. Third floor—Mr. Peter Cosens; Mr. William Shakspeare." As a rule, Shakspeare locks his door before descending the stair; but, since he has only gone "round the corner" for a bottle of ink, he has neglected to do so on this occasion. Thus we have an opportunity of inspecting his room.

It is the literary person's sitting-room. There is a travelling-box, with the label "W. Shakspeare, passenger, London," beneath the window. A table in the centre is littered with papers, except at one end, where there is a desk. On the desk lies an unfinished letter, and there is an assortment of pen-nibs near it, as if the writer had recently been making a selection. On the mantelpiece are an empty tobacco-pouch, an ounce packet of honeydew unopened, and two photographs. The one, representing Miss Anne Hathaway, is by the local Stratford photographer, and has begun to fade; it is in a sixpenny frame. The other, a cabinet portrait of Miss Mary Anderson, is framed in plush. The popular shilling novel "Murder Will Out" lies open on an easy chair that has lost one of its castors; other chairs are covered with great coats, walking-sticks, newspapers, and magazines. There is one slipper near the gate and another on the window-sill; and in a corner stands the contrivance for preventing trousers from getting baggy at the knees. A yellow rose in a wine-glass has the middle of a small side-table, and an intimation that Mrs. Somebody will be "At Home" next Thursday is displayed beside it. There is a black bottle with a frothy mouth on this table, and a paper parcel containing four cigars.

From the papers on the table it is fair to conclude that the tenant is "on the press," or trying to get on it. A topical poem has evidently been returned from a newspaper office with the enclosed note:—

Daily News Office, April 2.

W. Shakspeare, Esq.—The editor of the *Daily News* regrets to have to return Mr. Shakspeare's verses. He may be allowed to say that he does not find them without merit, though somewhat lacking perhaps in point and polish. They are, however, hardly up to the mark of the *Daily News*. In answer to Mr. Shakspeare's letter, the editor regrets that there is at present no vacancy in his sub-editorial department.

This is better:—

Daily Telegraph Office, Monday.

Dear Mr. Shakspeare,—Your article "Aloft with a London Chimney-Sweep," is in type, and will appear in the course of a few days. Yes; I think something of the same kind on the vendors of cheap fruit in the streets would do. Your title "Chained to an Apple-stall" is happy. Of course, I can promise nothing till I see the paper. By the way, next Tuesday is the anniversary of the departure of Jumbo, and a political demonstration in Hyde Park is fixed for the same date. A new star, too, has been discovered. Do you think you could work the three into a readable article?—Yours faithfully,

EDITOR.

Shakspeare has already begun to write for the theatres, besides being London dramatic critic for the *Warwickshire Reporter*, to which he sends a column of gossip weekly. Pinned to one of the walls is a large placard that announces his greatest success so far:—

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Saturday, 25th inst. (and every Evening until further notice) at 8 o'clock.

INHUMANITY! or, The Prince of Denmark: A Drama in Four Acts and Eight Tableaux. By William Shakspeare and Augustus Harris.

Act 1.—*Scene* 1. The Calm before the Storm!	Act 3.—*Scene* 5. The Guilty Conscience!
Scene 2. A Visit from the Dead!	*Scene* 6. A Graveyard by Moonlight!
Act 2.—*Scene* 3. On the Track!	Act 4.—*Scene* 7. The Avenger!
Act 3.—*Scene* 4. A Play in Earnest!	*Scene* 8. Home Again!

The *Times* says: "'Inhumanity' is the grandest spectacle ever produced at Drury Lane."

The *Standard* says: "Mr. Harris has surpassed himself."

The *Islington Times* says: "Puts all past productions to the blush. A triumph of stage realism."

The *Referee* says: "The weird dance in the grave-yard-scene is danced by real grave-diggers. This scene is itself sufficient to secure the success of the piece."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "From first to last Mr. Harris has his finger on the pulse of the audience. 'Inhumanity' is one of the touches of nature that shows all in the world akin. Before such a succession of magnificent scenes the brain reels, and Reason forgets to do its duty."

The *Globe*: "Fuller of stirring incident than 'The Silver King.' In answer to loud calls, Mr. Harris bowed his acknowledgments to the audience."

To judge from the careful manner in which it is packed away in a drawer of the centre-table, there is nothing in the room more valued than a large scrap-book." It is not as yet more than a quarter full of newspaper-cuttings. These include articles contributed by Shakspeare to the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Warwickshire Reporter*, and other journals, as well as press notices of his more ambitious performances. The principal cutting in the first dozen pages is a report of a football match between the Blackburn Rovers and the Aston Villa played at the Oval. "*Sporting Chronicle*, March 25," is written at the top in Shakspeare's hand. Short items of news now become more frequent. "The article in *Longman's Magazine* on 'Hands at Whist' is by Mr. H. Shakspeare," is a specimen. Another: "Mr. D. Shakspeare has written a comedietta for the St. James's Theatre. It contains a capital part for Mrs. Kendal." This is contradicted by a paragraph in the *Era*: "We are requested to contradict the statement that Messrs. Hare and Kendal have accepted a commedietta by Mr. Walter Shakspeare." It will be seen that there is still some confusion as to Shakspeare's Christian name.

From the same scrap-book we gather that Shakespeare has now produced six pieces on the stage in all. "Inhumanity," has proved the most acceptable; but Miss Farren made something on the hero of his "Paul Jones and Virginia," a three-act "operatic-melodramatic burlesque;" and his "High Jinks," a "new and original farcical comedy," ran for sixty nights at the Criterion. The Americans paid this play the compliment of producing it on the other side of the Atlantic without the author's permission. So we learn from a letter in the *Era*. Shakespeare's most ambitious effort, however, has been a failure. True, the cuttings in the scrap-book talk of it as "very promising," "full of spirited dialogue," "a piece which would not offend the chastest ear," and the like, but these are from quite second-rate journals. Naturally enough, Shakspeare has not enshrined the "slatings" in his scrap-book. Here, however, is a copy of the *Saturday Review*, which we may be sure the dramatist has no intention of sending to Strandford-on-Avon. The unlucky play was called "Romeo and Juliet," a political tragedy in five acts, and long before the last one was reached it had been hopelessly damned. It was the light at a Gaiety matinee; and this is what the *Saturday* said of it in an article headed "Dramas of the Charnel-house":—

We do not know who the "coming dramatist" may be, but we dare be sworn he is not Mr. William Shakspeare. We owe Mr. Shakspeare an apology. In an unguarded moment we remarked the other day, speaking of his "Paul Jones and Virginia," that the author seemed capable of higher work. The young gentleman—we feel sure that Mr. Shakspeare is a young man—appears to have taken the thoughtless remark to heart, and straightway to have set himself to the production of a great tragedy in we are not sure how many acts. The result is the abortion called "Romeo and Juliet," produced before a house of several persons at a Gaiety matinee on Tuesday last. As we may be to some extent responsible for this farrago of clotted nonsense, Mr. Shakspeare shall have his "notice." The "tragedy," however, died, like most of its *dramatis persona*, on the occasion of the first performance. From the freedom with which Mr. Shakspeare uses the terms "marry," "wench," "alack," "good sir," "ah well-a-day," and the like, the experienced playgoer discovers that "Romeo and Juliet" is a romance of the Middle Ages. There is similar evidence to suggest that the scene is laid in Venice. Romeo's father and Juliet's father are sworn enemies. On the stage the children of sworn enemies always fall in love with each other; therefore we are not surprised to find Romeo in love with Juliet. To prove himself a hero he climbs her father's orchard-wall—about four feet high—and serenades her. "With love's light wings," he tells her, "did I o'er-perch these walls." That is the kind of man Romeo is. He is given, too, to the use of metaphor—though in this respect he finds his match in his lady love—and speaks of "winged messengers" "sailing upon the bosom of the air." It is not every one who uses wings for sailing purposes, and sailing on bosoms is a deliciously new idea. The young people talk several pages of similar rhapsody before Romeo again "o'er-perches" the walls. He is an impetuous youth; and we next see him with a friar, whom he asks "to marry us to-day." The man of God consents. Then follows an interlude of hand-to-hand combats, introduced doubtless for the benefit of the "gods." From this point Mr. Shakspeare lets his imagination run riot, and it is not always easy to keep up with it. For some inexplicable reason, however, Juliet is persuaded to take a sleeping-draught. Her parents think her dead. So does Romeo. The scene changes to a graveyard, in a crypt in which the corpse of the unfortunate young lady is laid out in state. Romeo comes to see her—with a bottle of poison in his pocket. Another of her lovers, Paris, meets him here; and they show their love for the lady by brawling over her body. Paris is slain. Death the first. Romeo gives way to unmanly grief, swallows his drug, and dies. Death the second. Juliet wakes up, sees herself surrounded by corpses, and, after some seasonable remarks, stabs herself with Romeo's dagger. Death the third. As there is no one left worth killing, the bloodthirsty Mr. Shakspeare leaves off here. He might, it is true, have slaughtered the friar; but he, perhaps, is spared to bury the young people. We are no literary surgeons to find either pleasure or profit in dissecting a corpse, so Mr. Shakspeare can go bury his play in peace. We have already apologized for goading him to the writing of serious dramas, and can promise that it shall never occur again.

The *Spectator* is less severe.

We have sufficient belief in Mr. Shakspeare (it says) to feel that in a few years he will be heartily ashamed of the unhealthy sentiment and wild imagery which he has condensed into five acts and called "Romeo and Juliet." Should he have the courage to return to the beaten track and leave Parnassus to abler climbers, there is no reason why he should not yet produce sound dramatic work. "Romeo and Juliet" may be, upon the whole, a tawdry play; but it is by no means without merit. The dialogue, though stilted, contains in the less ambitious parts some neat turns of expression; and there is occasional evidence that Mr. Shakspeare has a lively sense of fun. Were there any probability of the pieces being heard of again, we should advise the elimination of the balcony scene, which retards its action, and a courageous use of the pruning-knife in the last act. Mr. Shakspeare is one of the most promising of our younger playwrights. His dialogue is less crisp than that of Mr. Pinero; and he is not so conversant with human nature as Mr. Sims; but he is at least their equal in construction. With a little more experience—

But, hark! A footstep on the stair. We had better get out.—*St. James's Gazette.*

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the Hon. James P. Kimball, Director of the United States Mint, shows that for the year ending June 30, 1885, the total amount of coinage done at the American mints reached \$54,237,639·95, which was made up as follows:—gold \$24,861,123·50; silver, \$28,848,959·65; and minor coins, \$527,556·80. The gold produced on the Pacific coast (California) has been gradually decreasing since 1880, showing a total decline during the five years ending with 1885 of \$8,072,439, though the material prosperity of California has undoubtedly increased. Notwithstanding that there was an increase in the amount of gold deposited at the mint and assay offices of the United States during the year 1884-85, the coinage was about \$300,000 less than in the previous year, which was occasioned by a continuous falling-off of the deposits of the mint at San Francisco, amounting during the year to \$2,500,000 and by the fact that the mint at Philadelphia was chiefly engaged in coining silver and minor coins. Of the gold coinage issued \$20,048,500 were in double eagles, \$2,246,890 in eagles, \$2,545,900 in half eagles, \$5,670 in three-dollar gold pieces, \$6,982 in quarter eagles, and \$7,181 in dollars. The silver coinage, nearly all of which was coined by the Philadelphia mint, amounted in the aggregate to \$28,848,959. It consisted of dollars, half-dollars, quarter-dollars, and dimes.

CO-OPERATION IN FLANDERS.

Every tourist knows Ghent, one of the few towns which retains a thoroughly mediæval look. The working population, too, still preserve the traditions of the mediæval guilds, and Co-operative Society of Ghent is one of the best managed in Europe. The ground work of the institution is a co-operative bakehouse, worked by means of two ovens, heated by steam, after a method practised in Germany, but unknown to us. Each batch of a hundred loaves is baked by means of a boiler plate which fits into the oven like a drawer, and on which the loaves are pushed in altogether, which effects a considerable saving. About 3,000 loaves are thus baked per day, which feed on an average 15,000 persons. The workmen buy counters every week, and exchange these daily for as much bread as they require. The association owns a draper's shop, where stuffs, bought wholesale from the manufacturers, are sold at a profit of 10 percent. They have also a sewing-room were clothes for both men and women are sold at a wonderfully cheap rate. In the restaurant the sale of alcoholic drinks is forbidden, drunkards are expelled, and maxims recommending sobriety, morality, and a taste for art and science adorn the walls. The library contains 5,000 volumes, which are lent out to those workmen who care to take them home. The printing press issues 15,000 copies of a daily edition of the journal *Wohruit* (*En Avant*!) The society possesses two pharmacies where medicines are dispensed 50 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. It is obliged to pay a salary to a qualified chemist. Finally, the association has in its small phalanstery—a hall for conferences and concerts large enough for 3,000 people. On the walls are written in large letters the names of St. Simon, Owen, Ch. Fourier, Proudhon, Lassalle, Karl Marx, Cabet, Varlin, Ch. Delescluse, C. de Paepe, Liebknecht, Bebel, and two or three others whose works are less generally known.

STEALING A WIFE AND A HORSE.

A native of Brittany named Kernarec has had a curious adventure in Paris, which has terminated in prison. He was charged with stealing a married lady and a horse. The correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* tells the story:—

"You intoxicated Dubuit, the prosecutor," said the president to Kernarec; "Dubuit, who is a pork-butcher by occupation, and who was in the shop with his wife. You intoxicated him to such a point that he was found helpless under the table, and then you went away with his wife, whom you had never seen before that day, and with his horse. You disappeared in the direction of Puteaux, where you tried to sell the horse to a farrier. Now, what have you to say in your defence?"

Prisoner: "Ah, my good lady——"—(Laughter.)

President: "Whom are you calling 'my good lady' here?"

Prisoner: "Why, yourself, M. le President. (Laughter.) Don't you know it's a way of speaking? At Plougastel, where I come from, we say that, 'my good lady,' to everybody, out of politeness—to M. le Maire and M. le Curé, though perhaps it does not always give them pleasure."

President: "Well, let that pass. Do you admit the facts?"

Prisoner: "Yes, I admit the facts, and how can I do anything else than admit them? I don't know always what I am doing, because I have not *ma tête à moi*, seeing that I caught a sunstroke in the seas of India."

President: "It's no use telling us that. You have never been anywhere but in Iceland, and the sunstrokes of Iceland have never seriously occupied the medical profession. You promised Madame Dubuit to take her to Brittany, and you counted on the sale of the horse to find you in the necessary funds. Avow the truth."

Prisoner: "Well, as for the horse, it was only worth 30 francs, because the farrier offered me 15. No one can say I asked for any money from Madame Debuit."

Kernarec was sent to prison for two months, and he left the court protesting that he had never any intention of keeping either of the articles belonging to the prosecutor.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN SCOTLAND.

A Scotch paper reports a discussion at the last meeting of the Lockerbie Free Presbytery on Sabbath observance and the state of religion and morals.

JEHU MILKMEN.

Mr. Campbell, convener of the committee, stated that, while he had no special report to give in, he understood that there was one traffic on Sabbath increasing, and he feared was likely to further increase and become a serious matter—he meant the traffic in milk. He admitted it was a difficult question, and he was scarcely prepared to advise the Presbytery to take any serious step in the matter. While the propriety of interfering was doubtful, he learned that the traffic at Lockerbie was becoming a very serious thing, because on Sunday evenings they would have twenty to thirty milk carts driving in like Jehu, and he was told that in connection with these carts there was a regular scene at the station on Sunday evenings. This milk trade increased the system of Sabbath railway traffic, employed a great many persons who could not possibly attend public worship in the evening, and he supposed created a great deal of work at the farms, and employed a considerable number of people. Unless the Presbytery was prepared to recommend that the parties engaged in it should be dealt with in the way of discipline, it was impossible to take the subject up.

A MILDER VIEW OF THE MILK QUESTION.

Mr. Gailey supposed it was a matter they should not contemplate. The milk went into such cities as Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dundee, and they must think of the number of infants and invalids there required milk, and could not get it fresh unless in this way. They might in that aspect look upon it as a matter of necessity. It would be perhaps just enough to express their sorrow of their anxiety that circumstances——. Well, whatever shape they put it in at all events don't interfere. Mr. Moody-Stuart did not think the matter could be taken up without a formal report. The traffic was, perhaps, a matter of necessity. He thought the Presbytery might say something about the half-day attendance at the sanctuary, which was becoming very prevalent among professing Christian people. Perhaps they might draw the attention of their people to the necessity of attending both diets of worship.

TWO SERVICES A WASTE OF STRENGTH.

Mr. Galley thought there was an enormous waste of strength in connection with the two services on the Sabbath. His opinion was that the second service should take a far more free-and-easy form, and that in it they should take the advantage of the assistance of the elders and godly people. Mr. Murdoch—Hear, hear. Mr. Panton considered they should have a deliverance on the lines indicated by Mr. Moody-Stuart. There were a number of, so far as he could judge, good Christian people who had got into the habit of attending church only once a day. In Langholm they had a good many young men lounging about the street corners and in the square, and not attending the church on Sabbath evenings, and passing on the people going to church remarks which were sometimes outrageous. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Campbell suggested that the Presbytery should resolve into private conference on religion and morals. Mr. Galley did not think they should do so. His opinion was that no message from the Presbytery could meet the cases. Mr. Panton spoke of. The only way was for Mr. Panton, his elders, and godly people to deal with them. The Presbytery should earnestly recommend such cases to the office bearers and godly people of the Church. Mr. Panton—Then you have the same difficulty in Annan? Mr. Gailey—All out brethren have the same difficulty. Mr. Campbell—We have same difficulty in Lockerbie.

LEAPING AND HUNTING ON SUNDAY.

Mr. Smith said he had seen people amusing themselves by leaping and hunting on the Sabbath day, and he believed it was a regular thing for a set of people to go out to look for rabbits on that day.

DEGENERATION AT GRETNA.

Comparatively few of the population of Gretna went to church; out of the 1,200 people in the parish he did not think there would be on an average 300 attending church on the Sabbath day. If the young followed the practices of their elders in Sabbath desecration, they would fall into something like infidelity or sheer ungodliness. He thought the country is in a most appalling condition in religion to relation and morals. There were very few marriages ove the country in connection with which Church discipline had not to be exercised. There were very few—— Mr. Campbell had a strong impression that that the Presbytery should go into private conference. Mr. Gailey said he never in the course of his ministry had over cases of discipline. Mr. Campbell stated that the remarks about marriages did not apply to his congregation. Mr. Campbell proposed to bring the discussion to a point, that the Presbytery should draw up an address dealing with the whole matters. As to what Mr. Panton had said, he himself saw with deep grief young men and women connected with his own congregation walking away on the Sabbath day to the country. What grieved him more was, what were the parents thing about when they allowed their sons and daughters to go out on a Sabbath afternoon and evening and did not know where they were going or what that they were going? Was it not the duty of parents to see that their sons and daughters attend the house of God both forenoon and evening?

THE GODLESS AND THE GODLY.

He saw numbers of young men standing at the corners attacking every respectable lady who passed —they could not pass to church or prayer meeting without being attacked. It was a very serious state of matters. He thought an address to be read from their pulpits should be prepared dealing with the topics mentioned, and specially calling the attention of Christian parents to their duty in the matter. Mr. Moody-Stuart seconded, and suggested that the co-operation of the Presbyteries of other Churches might be invited in dealing with the subjects. Mr. Campbell had no objection.

AULD LANGSYNE ON SUNDAY.

Mr. Panton remarked that it might be difficult to get all the Presbyteries to co-operate, because the address framed might not be applicable to all the congregations. Numbers went out driving from Lanholm, and such a party returned into the town one Sunday evening some time ago singing "Auld langsyne." He suggested that a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the state of the country might be more suitable than an address. Mr. Bryden was afraid that would not be so well attended to as an address. Mr. Panton said he meant on a Sabbath day. Mr. Barry supposed that every Lord's Day they exhorted their people to humiliation and prayer on account of the state of the world, the community, and themselves. Mr. Paterson asked if Sabbath breaking is confined to the working people? As far as he heard, there were men in the habit of neglecting their work during the week and writing up their books on Sundays. Mr. Mr. Moody-Start asked if that was private business; they would not employ clerks? Mr. Paterson said that not a twelve month ago he saw in the *Scotsman* a letter from Annandale estate office dated Sunday. If the Presbitery did anything they must embrace all classes. Mr. Mordoch stated that some of his people avoided the traffic in milk on Sundays by retiring it at home. It was agreed that Mr. Mordoch shold communicate to the Synod the tenor of the remarks made, and that the Presbitery should more fully consider the subjects at next meeting.

THE TELEPHONE.

Considering the period during which it has been in existence, the telephone has made more remarkable progress than any other invention. The number of instruments in use in the United States in 1877 was only 780, whereas in February 1880, there were 60,800; in 1883 249,700; in 1884, 307,010; and in February, 1885, 325,574. There are about 18,000 telephones in Canada, and only about 13,000 in Great Britain. The number of exchanges has crown from 100 in 1880 to 782 in 1885. In January last there were 137,223 miles of telephone wire in the United States. There are 5,136 persons constantly employed by the exchanges. More different patents have been issued on the telephone than in any other single line of invention in America. The total number for the last 10 years is 1,521

AN EXTRAORDINARY SEA VOYAGE.

The Norwegian schooner Peder, 76 tons, of Mandal, lately arrived in Fraserburgh after occupying about 10 weeks on the voyage from Christiania. The Peder commenced to load in the end of January, and set sail for Scotland in the beginning of the following month; but she had not proceeded far to sea when a violent gale sprang up, and, unable to beat against it, the schooner drove towards the shore. As she neared the rocks the crew, in the belief that their vessel could not be saved, took to their boat and succeeded in effecting a landing. The wind having changed during the night, the crew, instead of finding their vessel a total wreck as they expected, discovered her some distance at sea, drifting helplessly before the wind. A boat was manned, and the deserted Peder having been again secured, was brought safely into port. After receiving an overhaul, and a favourable wind having sprung up, sail was again set, but the wind, which proved too strong before, now failed almost altogether, and ere the extreme stretch of the Christiana Fjord could be cleared, the intense frost of February last overtook the vessel, and in a short time she was held fast, just as the open sea was being neared. The vessel lay some eight or ten miles from the shore, and for some time the crew remained on board of her with the view of embracing the first opportunity of leaving. As the ice on several occasions tightened round the ship, threatening her destruction, the crew deemed it unwise to live on the vessel, and their effects were accordingly put ashore. They remained, however, in the vicinity, and almost daily visited the ship with sledges so as to be ready to assume charge whenever the ice broke up. Gradually the ice began to move, and for some time a close watch was kept on the vessel's movements, but so uncertain were these that it was considered unsafe for the crew to mann the ship. The men, however, were preparing to take charge of the ship when a heavy gale ensued, breaking up the ice and carrying everything before it, including the Peder. The vessel was entirely lost sight of for some time, and was reported lost, but shortly afterwards she again turned up in tow of a British steamer which had picked her up as a derelict in the Skager Rack, and was once more brought to port. Her crew, now for the fourth time, took charge of her, and, after some attention from the carpenter, the Peder again set sail from Norway, and favoured with a fair wind safely arrived in Fraserburgh.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS OF MADASGASCAR.

A aper was read by the Rev. Wm. Deans Cowan recently before the Scottish Geographical Society on "Travels in Eeastern and Central Madagascar; the present condition and commercial future of the island." In the autumn of 1874, he said, he arrived on the coast of Madagascar, and did not return to this country till 1885, and during that time he was intimately connected with the country. He found the island very much as it was in the days of Adam. There were no harbours of any description, no quays or ports. There were no roads in the whole country from the extreme north of the island to the extreme south. The only means of transit was by tracks, and there were no vehicles that went on wheels. He proceeded to detail the characteristics of the land, and described the formation of the lagoons along the coast. The interior of Madagascar was one of the healthiest places on the face of the earth, and the climate very much resembled that of the county of Devonshire or Cornwall. The greater part of the country was given up to the grazing of immense herds of cattle. Thousands and tens of thousands were roaming over the island, and it was from these cattle that the people of Mauritius got their meat supply; and from these cattle they were sending over supples to the British Colony of Natal. Hence it was very important—in this way, that it was the great food reservoir for the Indian Ocean. It was an important matter to see as to what nation on the earth was to have the great influence in Madagascar. He spoke in high terms of the honesty of the natives, remarking that a white man could travel from the extreme north to the south, he could traverse every acre of the island with perfect safety, more safety even than in any street in the city of Edinburgh. Turning to a consideration of the political relations of the country, he said that the controlling power in Madagascar had all along been the missionary influence. The Government and the Church were intervoven in such a way that it was difficult to say which was the Government and which was the Church. Dealing with the treaty recently enacted between France and Madagascar, he quoted several of its provisions for the purpose of showing that its effect was virtually to give France control over Madagascar. Hitherto Britain had been acting in concert with France, and while doing so, there had been a clause in the treaty to the effect that every privilege given to any other nation should be held by Britain, that France should have no greater power in Madagascar than that which Britain had, that anything the French representative had in the way of position our representative would have. Now, the question was—Would this new treaty overthrow the old treaty; and was this country prepared to give up Madagascar, having the important interest which it possessed for their colony in Natal, and also being on the road for India? Mr. Cowan treated his subject finally from a commercial aspect, and stated that Madagascar was one of the finest countries in the world for raising cattle. The export of hides was about three or four hundred thousand per annum. Apart from the cattle, the other trade was very small, but there was a rich field for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, etc., the only drawback being the immense difficulties of transit. Had there been more sympathy and less antagonism between those who represented the Church and those who represented the commercial element, Madagascar would have been a different country at the present time. Some discussion ensued, with the view to ascertaining the nature of the slavery existing in the island. Some questions put to the lecturer elicited the information that missionaries had slaves in their families, that a slave could not be sold without his consent, and, altogether, from Mr. Cowan's statement, one would be led to the conclusion that the form of slavery tolerated was a very mild one indeed.

THE MORTALITY FROM DUELS.

Common as duels are in France, they add little, as every one knows, to the mortality of the country. From statistics just published it appears that 847 duels have been fought since 1870, and that only in one out of every eighty-seven of these encounters was there a tragic result to register. The chances of a combatant getting off with his life in an ordinary French duel are therefore as 86 to 1—a fact which goes a long way to explain the readiness with which challenges are given and taken up. The comparative innocuousness of these combats is largely due to the prompt intervention of the medical men on the field as soon as one of the parties has been touched. M. Aurélien Scholl devotes an amusing *chronique* to the late Dr. Thévenet, whose notorious readiness to magnify the merest sword-prick into a dangerous wound brought his services into great request on such occasions. Indeed, if we are to credit the journalist, the excellent surgeon adopted the precaution of bringing a phial of blood with him when he was asked to attend a combatant into the field; and he contrived, by a dexterous use of its contents, to give such a ghastly appearance to the slightest scratch that some apparently sanguinary duels at which he assisted did not cost a solitary drop of blood to either of the parties.

A TORNADO IN AMERICA.

A despatch from St. Paul, Muinesota, describes the haove wrought by a tornado in that State on the 14th ult.

At 4-30 o'clock this afternoon a tornado struck the prosperous city of St. Cloud, situated about seventy-five miles north of here on the Manitoba Railroad, passed north-easterly through the centre of the town, levelling everything in its path, then across a narrow strip of prairie and through the town of Sauk Rapids. The path of the tornado at St. Cloud was right between the resident and principal business sections of the city. The freight depôt of the Manitoba Company was scattered before the wind like chaff, and every car on the track was sucked in the mighty vortex and demolished. A drenching rain and terrific lightning accompanied the rushing winds, adding to the horror of the situation. Many of the inhabitants seemed to have a premonition of this disaster and sought the safety of their cellars just in time to escape with their lives. Sensational reports as to the number of killed are current, the most reliable placing the killed at thirty and upwards, with as many as fifty or sixty more or less injured. A special train with physicians and medical supplies left here at 6 o'clock for the scene of desolation.

The tornado began about 3 o'clock in the Basin of the Masonic Cemetery, forming a whirlwind of 100 feet in diameter. It took almost every tree in the circle from the ground or twisted it off at the trunk. Great stones were torn up and carried along with the wind. Moving slowly along in a northeasterly direction it wrecked the Catholic Chapel and several houses. In its course across the prairie adjoining the town it completely demolished John Schwartz's large brick house and scattered fifty or more smaller frame houses like so many feathers. In most cases nothing was left to mark the site of the dwellings but the cellars. The prairies were strewn with timber, furniture and clothing. The freight depôt of the Manitoba Railroad was a total wreck. Numerous cars loaded with freight were blown half a mile and the rails wrenched from the track.

The storm passed the limits of the town just west of Lieut.-Gov. Gilman's resdience, killing several horses. It crossed the Mississippi at the Sauk Rapids wagon-bridge, which it demolished. It here widened to 600 feet and levelled Stanton's gristmill, From there it swept through the centre of the town, taking the best business part of it, including the Court-House, hotel, public school and every important business building in town except Wood's store. The village is virtually wiped out, four-fiths of the buildings being levelled. The fatalities in St. Cloud, though great, are not equal in number to those in Sauk Rapids. In every house most of all the inmates were more or less hurt.

From Sauk Rapids the storm struck Rice's Station, Benton County, demolishing the village and killing or injuring nearly the entire population. The wires are down, and no definite information is obtainable from there.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 22.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—40 packages sewing machines, 1 case posters and 3 cases thread, N M Patel.
Clan Maclean s—25 hogshead ale, Geo Gennings and Co.

From Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—5 bags corks, D D Shah.

From London.

Huzara s—200 drums linseed oil, N Surufally and Co; 250 casks cement, N Boodnbhoy; 25 cases matches, E Sumsoodin and Co; 51 cases eau-de-cologne, J S Elmore and Co; 30 cases matches, O Chandbhoy; 3 cases pianofortes, Marcks and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, A Abdulhoosein; 75 packages empty soda water bottles and 2 packages capsules, S M Fazul; 100 drums linseed oil, V Soares; 45 packages provisions, Morenas and Co.
Loodiana s—11 bales printing paper, K Abdoolhoosein.
Altmore s—75 boxes candles and 15 cases oilmanstores; E Rusooljee; 25 cases matches, O Chandbhoy 602 packages sporting gunpowder, H S Adam and Co.

From Marseilles.

Singapore s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 22.

For Liverpool.

Belgravia s—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
City of Carthage s—89 bales wool, G Rungoomul; 662 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 51 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 609 cwts bones, P Damjee; 5,600 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Merton Hall s—400 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 25 bales wool, H A L Hajee Mahomed; 25 bales heir E Gangjee and Co; 15 bales skins, M Abdoola and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Principality s—100 bales cotton, P Tricumdas; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, Wallace and Co.

For London.

Lord O'Neil s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 51 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 12 cwts cardamoms, S Dossa; 8 bales hides, C Jehangir and Co; 4 cwts ivory, M Soomar; 29 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, H F Khackey: 37 packages, Indian condiments, D P Batha and Co; 4 packages Indian condiments, F Nowrojee.
Malwa s—1 box gold bars, G Madharow.
Huzara s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co;

For Dunkirk.

St. Bernard s—5,000 cwt linseed, Olcese and Co.
Hartington s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 5,250 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Harrogate s—1,999 cwts linseed, R. Cader; 8,000 in wheat, Lyon and Co.
Claymore s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co.

For Belfast.

Teelin Head s—48,000 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Glasgow.

Asia s—200 cwts grain, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Antwerp.

Cascapedia s—100 bales cotton, Balli Brothers.
Avondale s—165 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co. 600; bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 50 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Latimer—6,000 cwts rapeseed, S Dhurumsee.

For Marseilles.

Scowfell s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Umberto Arbib s—300 bales cotton, E. Spinner.
Bryn Glas s—275 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Duke of Buckingham s—470 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Naples.

Abergeldie s—800 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

For Genoa.

Athabasca s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.
Guildford s—2,499 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bretwalda s—1,111 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 800 cwts linseed and 800 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 5,084 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
D Balduino s—3,000 empty bottles, F Bozzoni; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Barcelona.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Leghorn.

D Balduino s—15 cwts gum, B Pototsching; 2,000 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

For Ghent.

Westergate s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Amsterdam.

Deepdale s—6,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Torre Del Annunziata.

Chittagong s—48,502 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

For Bremerhaven.

Ardencluthа s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Port Said.

Laleham s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Alexandria.

Malva s—2 boxes rupees, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

For Calcutta.

Canara s—231 bales cotton, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co; 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 21.

Ranking, Lt-Col, Mad, D A A G, on duty, from Suakim.
Turton, Col, Mad S C, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Earle, Capt, Mad R A, on promotion, from Aurangabad.

May 22.

Shephard, Capt, Bo Brig Major, on duty, from Poona.
Birdwood, Lt, Bo R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
Anderson, Col, Bo 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—May 21.

Cook, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo I M D, on furlough, to England.

May 22.

Walker, Lt-Col, Mad 4th Cavy H C, from privilege leave, to Mominabad.
Shephard, Capt, Bo Brig Major, on duty, to Upper Burma.

May 23.

Ellis, Capt, Mad A P D, on sick leave, to Secunderabad.
Ranking, Lt-Col, Mad D A A G, on duty, to Madras.
Seymour, Lt, Bo 16th B I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 24th May 1886.

The Regiment will Parade in Red Uniform at the Gymkhana at 6 a. m., this-day, Monday, the 24th inst., to join the Queen's Birthday Parades. Special tram cars will start from Byculla, Sassoon Dock, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 5-30 a. m.

Major Hore having proceeded on leave Major Wyer assumes Command until further orders.

Capt. Roughton having proceeded on leave Capt. Brown will officiate as Adjutant until further orders.

The Rifles and Carbins being urgently required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, it is requested that all members of the Corps and Mounted Troop will return those in their possession as soon as possible.

By order,
N. S. BROWN, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
Poona, 21st May 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bo Lancers—Lieut R W Nicholson, S C, officiating Sqdn Officer to be Sqdn Officer. (This cancels the appointment of Lieut Nicolson to the 1st Lancers as notified in G O C No. 222 of the 30th ultimo.)

22nd Bo I—Lieut-Col F F W Comyn, Genl List, Infy, 2nd in comd 4th Bo I to officiate as comdt during the absence of Col Drummond on furlough or until further orders.

Surgn J Lucas, M D, I M S, is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle to Field service Burma.

Capt A W L Bayley, D A I M G is transferred from the Bombay Dist to the Sind Dist.

Major R E D Reilly, officiating D A Q M G is transferred from the Poona Divn to the Bombay District.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Med Staff—Surgn-Maj H Waghorn for six months on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

17th Bo I—Col J Jacob (S C) for 180 days on medical certificate under the Leave Rules of 1886. (This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G O C No 244 of 1886.

Major J Grant, (S C), for two months on private affairs under the Leave Rules of 1886. This cancels the leave granted the officer in G O C No 220 of 1886.)

24th Bo I—Lieut C Tritton, (S C), for the year on private affairs under the leave rules of 1886.

Medl Staff—Surgn-Maj B B Brown, for 182 days on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

7th Dn Grds—Lieut-Col W R Trueman, to Pachmari from 1st to 20th June 1886 on private affairs in extension of the leave granted in G O C No 222 of 1886.

29th Bo I—Capt R C G Mayne (S C) to Tasmania for 3 months from 12th May 1886, on private affairs under article 207 Army Regus India Vol I, Part I with full staff pay for the first 60 days under article 206.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITSI HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPSIC-PEPTONE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by th process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weaknes and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE 275 PEARLS.

(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight

[illegible]GESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of

COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this emedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

(Pelletier.)

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld. and any Chemist in Bombay.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

POMMERY AND GRENO

EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ....Rs. 73

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	..
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	„ –	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	–
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	–
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	–
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	–
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	–
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
arlovitz	„ 12 0	
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	„ 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	„ ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs. 19-29		Rs. 0 12
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
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From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	„ 1 4	0
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ..
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ ..
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ –	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ –	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ..	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ –	„ 1 12

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Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

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Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 2 to 100 N.H.P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reo and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY

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supplying Goods of equal quality and a the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or debility condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

French Millinery. Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats. French Flowers and Feathers. | Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Ball and Dinner Dresses. Rich Silk Visiting Dresses. | Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings. Travelling Dresses.

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MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING Departments are under the management of FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

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THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case ... ... Rs. 45
German Silver, „ „ ... ... „ 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to ou works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, an Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE THE Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, and the SEAMES WATERPROVED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

		Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each	16	8
Cap to mach the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c:	...each	30	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 | Leggings,	...per pair	10	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each	35	0
Leggings to match	...	10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	...each	45	0
Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials	...each 25 to	35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass, Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48	...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths	...per yard	5	8
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's Beds, etc.	...per yard	4	0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	...	20	0
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each	18	8
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THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, Englan

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England.

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ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in and of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertise may be printed at moderate charges in English o any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna§
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun‡
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Calliän Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar‡
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Road,
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshangaba'd	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Semri	Boreball	Sholapur*‡
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Deckaal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam‡
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Narguum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kuruk Bali	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksago
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanasbra
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for ‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments. ¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemis of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and anti-febrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying the blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, Paris.

LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.

BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGÉES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE,

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

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And at all Pharmacies.

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Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice, RAPIDLY CURED BY

VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, 31, rue de Clery, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

DR. GIBERT'S

THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Clery, PARIS.

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ASTHMA, OPPRESSION

LARYNGITES, Neuralgia in the face, SLEEPLESSNESS

VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES

releave INSTANTLY.

Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

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DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

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NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

(The Nest Brand),

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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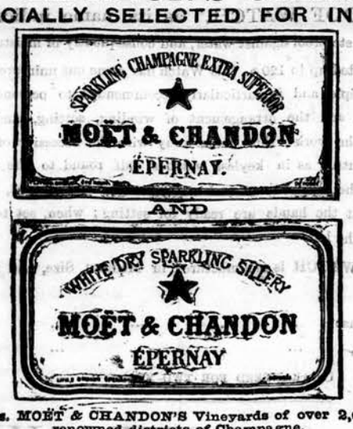
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.



PER DOZEN. CREDIT.	PER DOZEN. CASH.
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Rs. 51.	Rs. 48.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

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PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

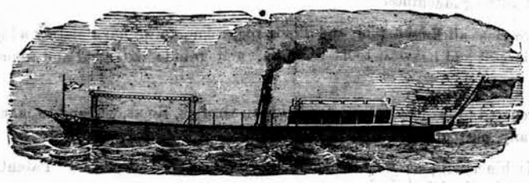
PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERYWHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.

Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

In 3d Packets And 6d Is 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" Flexible Glass Paper.

BLOCK Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878-

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9 Poor Market near Jumma Musjid.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

Ex ract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

THIS GREAT REMEDY

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influences.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price, 6s., 11s., and 32s.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

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KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

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EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

WATERPROOF BLACKING.

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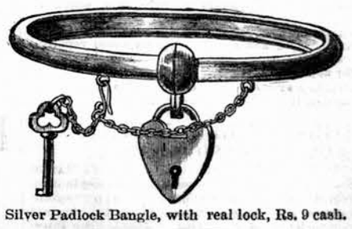

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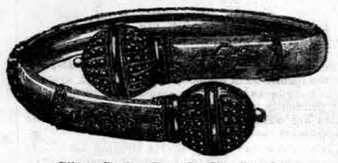
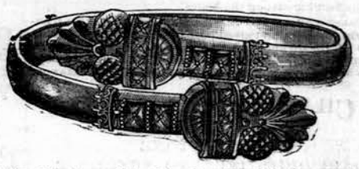
Handsome Silver Bangle, Rs. 8 cash.

Elegant Silver Bangle, with horseshoe ends, Rs. 6 cash.



Silver Spring Bangle, Rs. 7 cash.



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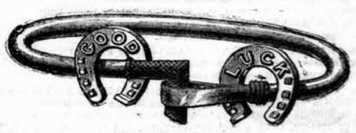

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Hunting Crop, and Double Horse-shoe, Rs. 9 cash.

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A new Sterling Silver "Good Luck" Horse-shoe Bracelet, Rs. 15 cash.

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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